The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE UNION LINES.

Capture of a Party of Rebels on the Left Wing.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION IMPARTED.

Increased Demoralization in the Rebel Army.

Ominous Disaffection in South Carolina.

The Allotments of the New-York Troops.

COL. KERRIGAN'S TRIAL RESUMED

Immense Preparations for the Manufacture of Firearms.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 3.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It is said that circumstances have transpired within the past few days, leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source whence the rebels have, within the last two months, derived most valuable information, which it is known the Government took every means to conceal.

SIX REBELS CAPTURED—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

Six rebel prisoners were sent to headquarters to-day, by Col. McLean, Provost-Marshal at Alexandria. They were taken by our pickets on the left wing of the army. Their information is deemed of high value, and stringent measures were taken to prevent all communication with them. The rebels are expecting an advance of our army along the whole line. They are more demoralized than ever before by discords among their public men. Gen. Magruder is believed to have been relieved of his command at Yorktown, and Gen. Wise, who has been quiet since his return from Western Virginia, is expected to assume command there, or if not there, at Frederick. There is a well-founded belief of serious disaffection to the rebel Government at Charleston, amounting almost to insurrection, by reason of the apparent abandonment of the South Carolina coast to National invasion, and the immense destruction of property, that owners have willingly consigned to the flames. They have destroyed not less than ten million dollars worth of cotton, which at last accounts they were deploring, as they supposed the blockade was about to be raised by England, and they might have shipped and sold it. They were holding Jeff. Davis responsible for these disastrous losses, and many citizens were bold enough to say that the old Governmeet was better than the new.

PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

Late impositions attempted to be practiced on the Government, by females applying for passes to go South, have led to a determination to seize and search as suspicious persons all who seek permission to pass our lines.

GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. Patterson spent three hours at the War Department to-day. He has not yet appeared before the Congressional Committee to testify about Bull Run, but is reviewing the correspondence of his celebrated campaign.

A SOLDIER SHOT.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon, Chas. Hatter, bugler, in Company E, Capt. McIntire, Fourth Regiment Regular Cavalry, was shot, on Pennsylvania-avenue, in front of the National Hotel, by Capt. Thos. Turner, Fourth Regiment, United States Infantry. The ball entered his back just to the left of the spine, and lodged in his body. Capt. Turner was standing on the sidewalk, and Hatter was on horseback. His horse was restive, and Capt. Turner said to him something which was not understood, and Hatter replied that he was a member of the Provost Guard. Capt. Turner called to him to stop, and he replied, "No." The former thereupon instantly fired, inflicting a wound supposed to be mortal. He was shortly afterward arrested by the Metropolitan Police, but was released upon his own recognizance.

THE NEW-YORK ALLOTMENTS.

Messrs. Roosevelt and Dodge have visited three New-York regiments, to take the allotments of soldiers—the D'Epineul Zouaves, Ferraro's regiment' and the Ira Harris Cavalry. The soldiers allotted to their families quite liberally, averaging five to eight dollars each. Very few decline to send home anything at all. The Commissioners find that when line officers set a good example, the rank and file give more freely. Ferraro's regiment is highly complimented for expertness in drill. They yesterday received Enfield rifles, and are in fine spirits.

THE CASE OF COL. BENHAM.

The contradictory statements in regard to the Rosecrans and Benham affair have compelled an official notice of the subject, which will be to this effect: The charges are not dismissed nor ignored, but the Court-martial is postponed by reason of the chief witnesses being on active duty in Kentucky. When the public service will permit, the trial of Gen. Benham will be had.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. Kerrigan was resumed this morning, and the prosecution was closed on the original charges. By order of Gen. McClellan, Col. Allen was relieved from further duty on the Court, which now consists of but eight members. Lieut. S. Benjamin, Second United States Artillery, identifies Col. Kerrigan as one of the officers who rode up to Bancroft's Mills, and to Munson's Hill, on the Sunday afternoon before that position was held by the rebels. Capt. Alexander M. Shaw, of Kerrigan's Regiment, testifies that about the latter part of August he arrested two persons in a buggy attempting to pass out of our lines. One of them was in a military costume, and they had an expired pass to come into the lines, but none to go out. Col. Kerrigan released them from arrest, and allowed them to pass out of the lines. Maj. Addison Dougherty, Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, testified that on a certain occasion last Summer, when doing outpost duty, he met Kerrigan at Bailey's Cross Roads, and asked him for something to eat. Kerrigan replied that he had nothing, but that Frank Anderson was at Benton's tavern, and would no doubt be glad to see them and give them something to eat; and Kerrigan asked witness if he would not like to go with him. Benton's tavern was two miles beyond the Federal outposts, and Frank Anderson was a rebel officer. He is the the same who was so notorious for his connection with the fillibustering expedition to Cuba and Nicaragua.

GEN. LANE'S LAND CLAIM DECIDED IN HIS FAVOR'

The long-contested land claim between Gen. James H. Lane and Gains Jenkins, involving the title to a valuable quarter-section of land, adjoining the town of Lawrence, Kansas, has been finally decided by the Commissioner of the Land-office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Secretary of the Interior, unequivocally in favor of Gen. Lane. The merits of the case have been exhaustively presented on both sides, by eminent legal advisers. The contest for the possession of the land involved the original parties in a personal conflict on the claim, in the year 1858, resulting in the wounding of Gen. Lane and the death of Jenkins. The case has excited great interest for many years throughout legal circles, the various departments and the country at large. The decision, vindicating Gen. Lane in his right to the property, was rendered on the last day of December. At the commencement of this year, Gen. Lane presented to the attorney of Mrs. Jenkins, at Lawrence, the sum of $1,500, as a free-will New Year offering of kindness and sympathy.

MANUFACTURE OF FIRE-ARMS.

The Union Fire-arms Company of New York whose principal armory will be at Newark, N.J.' are to execute contracts for the manufacture of 90,000 stand of arms, embracing 25,000 Marsh's breech and muzzle loading rifles, and 65,000 Springfield rifle muskets. This Company, organized under the laws of New York, with a capital of $400,000, will give employment to several thousand mechanics, among whom will be many of the loyal citizens of Harper's Ferry who were thrown out of work by the destruction of the national workshops.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.

It appears by the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, John D. Defrees, that the Government Printing Bureau has been conducted with the utmost efficiency and satisfaction. The wisdom of Congress, in superseding the former arrangements by the present establishment, is fully vindicated. As compared to the prices formerly paid to Public Printers, there has, during the past seven months been an actual saving to the Government of $60,000'

ARRIVAL OF RICHMOND PRISONERS.

Capt. Dickinson, of the Third Infantry of the army, Capts. Shillington and Monson, of the New-York Seventy-ninth, late prisoners in Richmond, have arrived in Washington.

AN ABSENCE, AND PROBABLY A WEDDING.

Col. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, left here to-night, to be absent a week, to attend to, it is said, a wedding of a niece in Pittsburgh.

THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Arrivals from the Lower Potomac, to-day, announce all quiet, and no firing by the rebel batteries.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The opinion of Comptroller Whittlesly, acquiesced in by Secretary Chase, is that, according to the present law regulating the compensation of members of Congress, they can receive mileage only for the regular sessions; therefore, mileage for the July extra session remains to be provided for by future legislation. It may be stated that several Senators were paid the two mileages before the opinion was officially furnished for ministerial guidance.

A LECTURE BY HORACE GREELEY.

Horace Greeley delivered a lecture to-night before a dense auditory, at the Smithsonian Institution, his subject being "The Nation." He said the misfortune of our country had been its reluctance to meet its antagonist in the eye. Slavery is the aggressor, and has earned a rebel's doom. Save the Union, and let Slavery take its chance. He was against compromise, because it implied concession to armed treason, and expressed his belief that the present contest would result in enduring benefits to the cause of human freedom. President Lincoln, Secretary Chase, and several Senators and Representatives were on the platform. The lecturer was frequently applauded.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

The Commissioners for the adjudication of claims against New-Granada, are holding daily sessions, and making rapid progress in their work.

THE NEW-YORK BANK COMMITTEE.

The New-York Bank Committee is in town.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan's health is improving.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.

The pleasant weather closed with a slight hail storm to-night.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

Burnside's Expedition, which will probably sail within the present week, will be followed by the most important results. It is believed here, in well-informed circles, that its successful landing will be the signal for a general advance. But a short time ago, Gen. McClellan inquired of Gen. Porter in what time he could move. Being answered in twenty-four hours, he rejoined that he "wished the soldiers not to be deluded into the belief that they were about going into winter quarters, but to hold themselves in readiness, as they would shortly move forward." Since that time, it has transpired that orders have been given to move *viâ* Occoquan.

As the Burnside Expedition will probably ascend the Rappahannock River, a movement forward, *viâ* Occoquan, will compel the evacuation of the rebel batteries on the Potomac, and also give us possession of the terminus of the Richmond railway, at Aquia Creek, and leave the Confederates at Manassas the choice of two evils—to fall back on Richmond, or be completely outflanked and captured by McClellan's strategy.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Point of Rocks, Md., Friday, Jan. 3.

Vice-President Hamlin, Major-Gen. Banks and retinue visited the lines of Col. Geary's Regiment to-day. They were enthusiastically received at Point of Rocks and Sandy Hook by the regiments with salutes, music and a parade. Patriotic speeches were made by the Vice-President and Gen. Banks.

FOR DIXIE.

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The brig *Frances Jane*, Capt. Kirch, which cleared here for St. Johns, P. R., on the 26th December, has returned to Annapolis in charge of a gunboat. It appears that Capt. Kirch abandoned the vessel at some point near the mouth of the Potomac, and escaped into Virginia with some half a dozen stowaways whom he had received on board at Baltimore, destined for Dixie. It is also rumored that they succeeded in carrying off a large quantity of goods, including quinine, etc. The vessel is owned here.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Arrival of the Cahawba and the Roanoke.

Preparations for a New Attack Upon the Rebels.

AFFAIRS AT TYBEE UNCHANGED.

A Man Killed by a Round Shot from Fort Pulaski.

The *Cahawba*, J. B. Baker, Commander, from Port Royal, Dec. 30, at 6 P. M., arrived here yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, but in consequence of the gale she could not be boarded until sunrise. She sailed in company with steamship *Roanoke*, which also arrived yesterday morning. Jan. 1, at 1 P. M., latitude 36° 14', longitude 75° 14', passed sloop-of-war *Cumberland*, cruising; 2d, at 4 P. M., off Barnegat, passed steamboat *Southfield*, bound S.

The *Cahawba* experienced for the last 24 hours a heavy gale from N. N. W. The *Cahawba* brought as passengers the Captain and crew of the *Frances Henrietta*, one of the stone fleet—J. R. Reyere, Marlin Schwartz, one officer and six sick seamen of the navy.

The following is a list of the vessels in port:

United States flag ship Wabash, gunboats Florida, Pembina, Ottawa, Unadilla, Isaac Smith, Mercury, O. M. Pettit and Ellen. Store ships Courier, Relief; twelve ships of the stone fleet. Transport steamers Ocean Queen, Vanderbilt, Ben Deford, Matanzas, Oriental, Cosmopolitan, Boston, Delaware, May Flower, Winfield Scott, Locust Point, Potomac, Nuesta Signora de Regla, Ships Ocean Express, Golden Eagle, Zenas Coffin. Barks Magnolia, Fanny Ealer, Chas. Keen, Texas. Brigs J. P. Elliott, N. Stowers. Schrs. Annie E. Martin, T. J. Hill, Belle of the Bay, Shark, J. T. Williams, Helene, J. Satherwaite, W. G. Andenraud, E. Clark, R. Miller, J. M. Vance, R. W. Allen, E. English, Aid, Susan F. Abbott, C. M. Neal, Lewis Chester, Preston, Sarah E. Cullen, Snow Flake, J. Frambers, Anna Maria, Moonlight, Fanny Keating, Americus, Alex. Young, R. J. Percer, D. C. Hulse, E. C. Knight, Spray, J. G. Stille, Virginia Price, Wm. Mazych, Bella Peck, Black Bird, A. M. Aldrich.

We are indebted to Mr. J. J. Pennal, Purser of the *Cahawba*, from Port Royal, for memoranda, etc.

At the time the *Cahawba* left, Commodore Dupont was making preparations to attack the rebels in a new quarter, but, for obvious reasons, the details are not made public. The frigate *Wabash* is in complete order, and will be used to cover the landing of the troops. A large number of gunboats were also in readiness to take part in the contemplated movement. Gen. Sherman will act in conjunction with the naval force.

The defences at Hilton Head were rapidly progressing towards completion. An intrenchment had been built in a favorable position to protect Fort Walker against a large invading force.

Gen. Stevens' Brigade, numbering about 4,000 men, were still encamped at Beaufort. Gen. Stevens had issued an order prohibiting any person from crossing the lines unless provided with a pass. The property of the town was protected by the troops.

In an reconnoissance made by the Eighth Maine regiment, at a recent date, six rebel pickets were captured.

One of the original inhabitants of the place had opened a variety store, and was doing a very good business. He managed to keep up his stock in trade by means of some arrangements entered into with the United States Quartermaster. He is said to be a Northern man, and to have resided South twenty-five years. When the National fleet appeared off the coast, instead of fleeing with the rest of the inhabitants, he prudently concealed himself until the forces had effected a landing, and then placed himself under their protection.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A SOLDIER KILLED ON TYBEE ISLAND BY A SHOT FROM FORT PULASKI—IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS—WHY NO ADVANCE CAN BE MADE.

Hilton Head, S. C., Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

The steamer *Ben. Deford* has just arrived from Tybee Island, whither she carried subsistence stores for the troops. The health of the command is reported to be good. A soldier named Mohr, belonging to the Forty-Sixth New-York Regiment, Col. Rosa's, was killed yesterday by a round shot from Fort Pulaski. He and several of his comrades had sauntered along the beach, and stood in a group, within range of the guns of the fort, affording a good target for the rebels. Only one shot was fired, and the ball passed through Mohr's body.

The exigencies of the situation here no longer require incessant toil, and yesterday being the Sabbath, an effort was made to comply with the fourth Commandment of the decalogue. After an inspection of quarters by Gen. Sherman and his staff, divine service was held in most of the camps. The remainder of the day was devoted to repose, and the quietness afforded a refreshing contrast to the noise and bustle of every-day life.

Local improvements are progressing rapidly, taking the limited facilities for making them into account. Col. Serrell, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers has his force employed night and day upon the new pier. It is intended to make it 940 feet in length, and 33 feet in width. Already the piles have been driven one-fifth of the distance; and in five weeks more, if the work shall be carried on as energetically as it has been thus far, the pier will be finished. A large frame building, capable of giving shelter to 1,000 negroes, is also in process of construction. Capt. Saxton has located it away from the camps, and the "contrabands" will be safe from the interference of the soldiers whose conduct toward them has been exceptionable in some respects. It has been determined to make Seabrook Landing, on Scull Creek, five miles from this point, a dépôt for coal and other Quartermaster's property, as the depth of water admits vessels of heavy draft to approach the dock. To facilitate the transportation of supplies thence to headquarters, a railroad will be constructed, and Capt. Southard, of the Volunteer Engineers, has completed the surveys for the route.

I am informed that numerous applications are made for furloughs by the officers and men in the command, on account of the bad faith of persons to whom the management of private affairs has been intrusted. Of course only in the most urgent cases can these requests be granted. It is a poor return for the patriotism of the gallant fellows that such a base advantage should be taken of their absence by those in whom they have placed confidence.

There is nothing of interest happening, nor is there likely to be anything, until we are reinforced largely and the proper means of transporting the troops are furnished. Therefore you must be patient until such time as the army is in full possession of what it absolutely must have before an onward movement can be made.

H. J. W.

THE DEPARTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 2.

The departure of Slidell and Mason from Fort Warren, yesterday, was conducted as quietly as possible. The garrison, with the exception of the guards on duty, were kept from the side of the fort where the prisoners' quarters are, and there were but few persons upon the wharf when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade them good-bye, congratulated them on their release. Mr. Mason went off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently been in good spirits, and he has borne his imprisonment with the air of a philosopher.

Mr. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleased at going in such an unostentatious manner, and in such a vessel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill-nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his room, although he has not called for medical aid.

The tug *Starlight*, with the four rebels, reached Provincetown a little before 5 P. M., and immediately proceeded to the English sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, and transferred her passengers. Com. Hudson, who was in charge of the arrangements, went with them on board the English war-vessel, and remained on board for about fifteen minutes, when he returned to the tug.

At about 6 P. M. the *Rinaldo* got under way, and proceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterward a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown with almost the violence of a hurricane, but as the wind was off shore, probably the safety of the vessel was not endangered. During the stay of the *Rinaldo* at Provincetown no communication was allowed with the shore, nor was any boat allowed to come alongside.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Burnside's Expedition to Rendezvous in Hampton Roads—Some Speculations as to Where it will Strike—What the Rebels Think of it—The Capture of the Schooner Sherwood—Our Gunboats Waked up, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1862.

The Burnside Expedition, which will rendezvous in the Roads, is expected very soon. A number of gunboats to be connected with it have come and gone (where ?) some time since, but none of the transports with troops. A steamer, with Commissary stores, came into the Roads more than a week since, and departed again during the night, and in a few days returned again, having discharged her cargo. Where did she go ? Not to Annapolis. Where she really did go, this deponent saith not. The delay attending the expedition, I conclude, is not entirely because it cannot be got off. I presume it might have sailed before—perhaps some time ago—but for considerations and circumstances which, so far from causing the delay to defeat or render doubtful the success of the expedition, will increase the potency of the blow. A "part of a general plan," harmony of all the parts may require what may seem to be vexatious delays. We hear from various reliable sources that the rebels are in great tribulation about the destination of the expedition. Indeed, they seem to be more anxious on that point than anybody else. Considering the interest they undoubtedly have in the matter, we can pardon their anxiety and indulge their curiosity. The day for the sailing has been fixed, at least, so far as it can be, considering the dependent contingencies. Magruder, having become convinced that its destination is against him, by the way of York or James River, or both, has made all preparations to run. Such is the sober fact, if we can believe reports which reach us from various quarters through negro sources, corroborated by various circumstances which render the reports highly probable. Magruder's force, concentrated at Yorktown, is estimated from 10,000 to 20,000. It is indisputably true that great dissatisfaction exists among his men, who are badly clothed, scarcely at all paid, and poorly fed and quartered. Reports have reached them that Gen. Wool's forces have been largely increased, and that preparations were actively going forward by the veteran, of whom they stand in great fear. We hear it from all sides that the rebels stand in dread of Gen. Wool, who they know is never long idle, who is not afraid of being hurt, and who holds to the antiquated doctrine of conducting war so as to do your enemy all the damage possible.

A state of things similar to that which is said to prevail in Magruder's camp is known beyond dispute to prevail at Norfolk. There the rebels are all alive in anticipation of an attack. I do not know that Gen. Huger, like Magruder, has telegraphed Davis to know whether he shall burn the city and flee, but he is known to be a good deal exercised in view of what he conceives to be coming events. It is said that Magruder has drank all the whisky on the peninsula, and is anxious to evacuate and go to some place where there is a supply. Speaking of whisky, it is said that when the rebels captured the water-boat on Sunday morning, they supposed they had made a great haul of whisky, and as the joyful news spread from camp to camp, and from camp to city, they were Jubilant. When they found out that it was but water, and an indifferent quality at that, there was swearing in Flanders.

There is great activity in this Department, whose operations have largely increased. If Gen. Wool's troops are not made good soldiers it will not be from the want of instrumentalities which usually may be relied on. Gen. Wool is very active, and labors more hours than any man in the Department, and no officer in his command appears more capable of enduring the fatigues of a campaign. In this respect he is truly a marvel, and in making the remark I but reiterate what is in everybody's mouth.

Within the last few weeks we have had three light batteries mounted, or placed in the way of being mounted—Capt. Mendenhall's, which will pass to the command of Capt. Howard, Capt. Follet's and Capt. Davis', which will be drilled for the present by Capt. Mendenhall. The first is composed of six-pound brass pieces; the second, twenty-four and twelve-pound howitzers, making it the heaviest battery in the service, the last of Parrot ten-pound rifled guns. The first named has already attained a good degree of efficiency under Capt. Mendenhall. These three batteries, all under experienced officers of the Regular service, and (with the exception of the second) served by experienced gunners, will add materially to Gen. Wool's offensive and defensive capacity.

The sanitary condition of the department is excellent; the hospitals, which for a time were somewhat crowded, having been materially thinned out of late. Under the general management of Surgeon-General Cutler, this department will compare favorably with any other in this respect.

Although the cutting out of the water-boat on Sunday morning last, on her way from Newport's News, and the enterprising attempt by the rebels, which came very near being successful, to capture the steamer *Express*, resulted in no material loss to us, yet I understand that the navy feel very much as men do when they have their noses pulled while they are partly asleep, though pretending to be wide awake and on the sharp lookout. The experience which the affair afford was worth all it cost. The gunboats have had some superb practice; the men have got a smell of powder, and, what is better, liked it, and the occasion afforded an opportunity for a fair measurement of men who, with others, are destined to play a conspicuous part at no distant day. I am informed that the Captains of the half dozen gunboats that so gallantly squared off to Sewall's Point, Sunday morning, petitioned Commodore Goldsborough to be allowed to "go in" and take that famous battery; and it is the opinion of high authority that they would have done it had they attempted. But the infantry, which must always support the navy in such enterprises, and which would be necessary to hold the point, were not ready at the moment, and could not be. How much longer the rebels will be allowed to skulk within eye-shot, in this hiding-place, among our transports, and perhaps capture some of them, I cannot imagine. The daring act of Sunday morning was viewed more with gratification than any other feeling, in the hope that it would lead to an early "cleaning out" of the rebels by our land and naval forces. Perhaps such may be the ultimate effect. All in good season, I understand to be the word.

Besides a fleet of gunboats of the minor class,—tug-boats carrying from one to three guns,—and a number of ferry boats of similar armaments, the *Minnesota* and *Roanoke* have constituted the naval force here, for some time past. The *Brooklyn*, whose fine battery is the admiration of everybody, paid us a visit for a few days within the last week. The *Key-stone State* is lying off, under the yellow flag, she having two or three small-pox cases on board. The *Roanoke* broke her shaft a couple of months since, and consequently is much crippled, but could be towed into action by the *Minnesota*, as the *Cumberland* was by the *Wabash* at Hatteras. As soon as another shaft, now in progress, is completed, she will proceed to Brooklyn to receive it. The frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, with a bevy of gunboats, are at Newport's News—enough, one would think, for the single rebel steamer that is watching for an opportunity to run the blockade.

At Norfolk, the *Merrimac*, of which from time to time so much has been said, is in the dock, and obstinately refuses to come out. Even if she consent to move, it is believed that she will not float, so loaded down is she with the fixings which have been put on her to make her shot proof. The rebels are building two gunboats at the Navy-yard, and have placed armaments on some half dozen tug and other small craft, formerly in the use of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Lieut. Lynch, of Dead Sea memory, is in command of the naval forces in these waters.

MARS.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 3.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news.

The prisoners from Richmond were expected at Fortress Monroe to-day.

TERRIBLE DISASTER RUMORED.

Loss of the British Steamer Parana, With Eleven Hundred Troops on Board, in the St. Lawrence.

Halifax, N. S., Friday, Jan. 3.

A painful rumor is current in this city of the loss of the steamship *Parana*, with 1,100 troops on board, in the St. Lawrence River, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

A large war steamer, supposed American, is cruising off this port.

Arrival of the Bohemian with Troops off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Bohemian*, with British troops on board, passed Cape Race this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Destroying the Railroad Below Green River—The Late Fire at Nashville, &c.

Louisville, Friday, Jan. 3.

The *Journal* has information that Gens. Johnston's and Buckner's forces have tore up the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for three-fourths of a mile, about four or five miles beyond Green River, piled up the crossties, laid the rails upon them and set fire to the whole mass, repeating the same operation at different distances all the way to Glasgow Junction, besides felling as many trees as possible across the track, and were engaged in blowing up the tunnel, which is about three hundred feet long, near the junction.

The crew of the *Pink Varble* have returned from Nashville. They say that at the great fire at Nashville, which consumed $700,000 worth of property, on the 22d ult., C. Q. Armstrong's pork-house, formerly of this city, contributed materially to the progress of the flames, and that the stored shells exploded terrifically in every direction.

The rebels have promised to pay for the boat, as it was engaged in bringing them machinery, under a permit from Secretary Chase.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The partial strike at the Brooklyn Navy-yard has been considerably exaggerated, but may now be looked upon as settled altogether. A great number of the artisans did not go to work until one o'clock yesterday, but at that time they were all present, with the exception of about fifty of the extremists, who, after mature deliberation, came to the wise conclusion of resuming work this morning.

The United States steamers *Sumter* and *Western World* were put into commission at one o'clock yesterday. The following are the official lists of their officers:

Sumter.—Lieut. Commanding, Thomas Pattison; Lieutenant and Executive officer, Henry B. Seely; Acting Masters, Wm. Bates, L. Crowell and J. C. Dutch; Acting Assistant Surgeon, S. H. Brown; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. P. C. Clarke; Acting Master's Mates, J. W. Turner, R. F. Russ and Wm. Henry. The engineers have not yet been appointed.

Western World—Acting Master Commanding, S. B. Gregory; Acting Master and Executive Officer, D. G. Pettengill; Acting Assistant Surgeon, O. Warner; Second Assistant Engineer, C. H. Chesebro'; Third Assistants, C. Sinclair, H. Warden, and T. G. Farroal: Acting Master's Mates, John Ross, J. H. Gilly, and J. Gregory, Jr.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will sail on Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., with mails and stores for the Gulf squadron.

Hereafter, the Master's Mates attached to Capt. D. D. Porter's mortar flotilla will report daily at 9 A.M., at the Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The schooner *Hawkins* has been chartered to carry stores to Port Royal. She arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, and will be filled up at once.

The United States brig *Bohio* is expected to sail on Saturday.

The Nineteenth and Ninety-first Regiments of New-York Volunteers have not yet left Governor's Island.

It may be of interest to parties wishing to visit Governor's Island to know that they cannot be taken in the Government barges from Castle Garden. There are three barges running between the island and New-York. One is exclusively for the commanding officer and his friends, the second for the officers and their friends, and the third for United States regular soldiers and the wives of soldiers on the island. Citizens must take the ferry to Brooklyn, and go thence by small boat.

CONTEMPLATED RECEPTION OF THE UNION PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 3.

Arrangements are being made to give the liberated Union prisoners, who are expected to arrive here to-morrow, a grand reception. There will be a military escort, and our Union citizens will also make a demonstration.

RETURNED FROM THE SOUTH.

Capts. Manson and Shillinglaw, of the New-York Seventy-ninth (Highland) Regiment, arrived in this City last night, having just been released from their captivity in Richmond, Va. Capt. Manson was serenaded shortly after his arrival, and there was a large gathering of his friends at his residence, corner of Spring and Varick streets, to welcome him home. He is hale and hearty, and is delighted at his return to liberty and his family. Capt. Shillinglaw, it will be remembered, was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run. His left thigh was shattered by a ball, as also his left arm, and in the same arm he received a musket-ball which has not yet been extracted. He still suffers considerably from his wounds, but expects soon to be relieved, as he will now have the skill and attention of New-York surgeons. The prisoners at Richmond still suffer grievous hardships, and long greatly for a release.

Captains Manson and Shillinglaw's comrades of the gallant Seventy-Ninth, now stationed in South-Carolina, will be glad to hear of their return home. The regiment has been conspicuous for its services and bravery since the war began, and among the bravest of its original members were these two gentlemen, who, after a six months' dreary captivity, now once more enjoy the sweet delights of liberty.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE ASIA.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE IN ENGLAND.

Reception of Mr. Seward's Dispatch to Mr. Adams.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION THEREUPON.

The London Press on Mr. Seward's Diplomatic Correspondence.

The Law of the Trent Business Stated by a French Authority.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., calling at Queenstown on the 22d, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices were forwarded in much detail from Halifax, and have already appeared in the Times.

The London *Post* says:

"Mr. Bright, it is said, has resolved to proceed to Washington by the next Cunard steamer. The eloquent apostle of "peace at any price" entertains no doubt that he will be able to prevail on President Lincoln to release Messrs. Mason and Slidell. It is not unlikely that Mr. Bright will be accompanied by a deputation from the Peace Society. After achieving that success Mr. Bright, *cum suis*, will next offer his intervention as a disinterested friend both of North and South, with the view of staying the civil war and settling all their differences by arbitration. Mr. Bright may be expected to resume his seat and report his progress as a peacemaker on the 1st of April."

Mr. Hiram Fuller lectured on behalf of secession, at St. James' Hall, London, on the 19th ult. He was introduced by Dr. Charles Mackay to the audience, which about half-filled the apartments, as "a Colonel of the American army." The lecturer was frequently hissed by portions of the listeners.

M. D'Hautefeuille, the distinguished French publicist, has written a letter upon the *Trent* affair, in which he pronounces the act of Capt Wilkes indefensible.

It is of some importance to notice that the Paris *Pays*, under the penmanship of Granduguillot, vigorously defends the inherent right of the secessionist States to withdraw individually or collectively from the Union, into which they had of their own free act entered, without forfeiting in any way their freedom of exit. A semi-official opinion of this sort is significant.

IMPORTANT FROM LONDON.

A Change for the Better in American Affairs—The Act of Capt. Wilkes Disavowed in Advance—Frantic Efforts of the War Party—The Position of Lord Palmerston, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

The position of American affairs has undergone but little change during the last week, yet what change there is has been for the better. Yesterday was an excited day on the Exchange. The wildest rumors were current, all looking to a speedy settlement of the American trouble. The foundation of the whole movement was that certain usually well-informed individuals went into the market as buyers, and the whole herd made a dead set after them. In the dozens of palpably false stories circulated as the base of the upward movement, I can find only one which has any authority at all. This is merely that Mr. Adams has lately, in an interview with Lord Palmerston, officially declared the act of Capt. Wilkes to be unauthorized, and the action of the United States Government on the matter to be still undetermined and open to any proposition. This fact—for it is asserted to be such by men who are generally well-informed in public affairs—has caused a return of confidence, and a much less hostile tone towards America. The *Times* still thunders, it is true, but the *Times* belongs to the war party, and is likely to become the more bitter in proportion as the prospect of war is diminished. However active the pure war party may be, and however unscrupulous, its only means of gaining its ends are now as formerly our own blunders. The mistake that Capt. Wilkes committed has almost given them the control of the nation—did, in fact, for the first few days put the whole national policy in their hands. This, however, is now passed. It is no longer true that a majority of the nation wishes war, and it is no longer doubted that a majority of the Ministry are willing to do all they can, short of abandoning Mason and Slidell to their fate, to preserve peace. If they make a war it will be because some fresh blunder of ours will throw the people again into the arms of the Anti-American party. The precise position of Lord Palmerston I do not know, but there is absolute conviction felt among all Englishmen with whom I have talked, that he has no intention of forcing hostilities, nor has he done more than popular clamor—the English mob—compelled him to do, or sacrifice his office. He is no friend of America. On the contrary, there is reason to suppose that he honors that country with a cordial dislike, and considers that he has certain debts to pay her in regard to the war of 1812, the Ashburton treaty, the Crampton affair, and the slave-trade; but he can pay off all these debts with interest and yet not make war, and he will do so.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Seizure of Mason and Slidell the Result of a Preconcerted Plan—The Proof Adduced to Support this Theory—Rude Comments upon the President's Message—Mischievous Canards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

If we are to accept French evidence, the Secessionists claim that the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell entered into their general plan of tactics for the success of their cause. It was a trap laid for Mr. Seward, into which he incontinently stumbled. The whole scheme was concocted at London, upon hints as to what would be the policy of the English Government in case rebel agents were seized on board English mail steamers. It has been a settled thing for months that there should be no interference in the American civil war on account of cotton, so that the last and only card the Secessionists had to play was that of provoking a war between Great Britain and the United States. The four gentlemen whom the Southern Confederacy sent out here in the early part of the year as diplomatic and commercial agents, were quite as competent on the score of talent, and much more competent by having been so long on the ground, than the new ones seized on board the English mail steamer. Capt. PEGRAM, of the privateer *Nashville*, announced in England that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL would not arrive at their destination, and that the *La Plata* would bring news of their arrest. The French, therefore, suppose that the noise which was made over the departure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was intended to draw the National steamers on their track; that the *Nashville* put them expressly on the English packet, bringing herself to England Col. PEYTON, the Southern mail, and the documents which the Southern agents required to show the inefficiency of the blockade; that the extraordinary rapidity made by the *La Plata* in getting the news to England, and the hasty manner in which the ultimatum of the English Government was made out and sent to Washington, prove that the English also were prepared for the arrest; that their plans were already drawn up, and required no deliberation, and that their haste was dictated by a fear that the rupture would be averted either by a voluntary release of the men or by their execution before the English ultimatum could arrive.

This is the French theory, and it must be admitted that it is singularly sustained by the facts. The Secessionists here rejoice at the event as the crowning *coup* of their conspiracy, and the French, one and all declare that no such hoist has been given to the Southern Confederacy as this; for, whether it engenders war or not, it weakens sympathy for the Government of Washington, and begets a want of confidence in their ability. Moreover, it gives England an excuse for filling Canada with soldiers and the American waters with men-of-war, ready to take advantage of any other pretext that may arise. For many years, England has sought and failed to find a pretext for arming Canada, and now she has found it. And last of all, this event has created an unnecessary irritation in France among all parties; for, whereas all parties disapprove the act of Capt. WILKES as a violation of international law, and as an injudicious and useless one, the liberals are provoked that free America should give such an example of intolerance on the sacred rights of refugees.

With the exception of two or three writers, the French Press has commented most rudely on the President's Message. They consider the attitude of the President toward Europe as bellicose and defiant, an appreciation which is certainly not sustained by the language of the Message, and which could only have been borrowed from the English Press; and they reproduce daily, with additions, the brutalities and falsehoods of the English Press, to an extent which is a disgrace to French journalism. Three or four of the evening journals have commenced a system of inventing *canards*, each evening, of the most absurd character, under the head of "last news," whether to influence the Bourse, or to appear well-informed, we do not know. Some of these papers have made arguments in "leaders" based on one of these "last news" inventions, to the effect that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL had been confined in the cells of the gallows' convicts in the Tombs at New-York; another, on the statement, thus invented, that Capt. WILKES had been made a Commodore by the President. Thus, too, certain papers publish frequent letters purporting to be written in Southern cities, all giving glowing accounts of the progress of the Southern Confederacy, and all dealing largely in arguments to prove that the rebellion has nothing to do with Slavery, but on the contrary all to do with direct and free trade with France—letters which are probably written at Paris.

The French Press declares that if satisfaction should be rendered England for the insult to her flag, Lord LYONS is then authorized to commence immediately an "inquest" on the subject of the efficiency or inefficiency of the blockade, with a view of either provoking a war, or at least opening the Southern ports. But it so happens that every Government which signed the Treaty of Paris has a right to speak on this subject, and we have full confidence that the Government of the United States, having set itself right in the affair of the *Trent*, all sympathy with England will stop there, and that the American Government will be able to satisfy a majority of the Powers that the blockade is legal.

The French Press also takes up and discusses the rejoicings of the English Press over the proposed annexation of California and the State of Maine to England. What is worse, these discussions are absolutely serious, and afford you a just measure of the humiliating depth to which the power of the United States has descended in European eyes. The question of making an English viceroyalty of the Cotton States is also discussed as among the possibilities of the present crisis, a result in which France must share, by reclaiming her ancient colony of Louisiana. These discussions will give you some idea of the effect produced on the European mind by the seizure of those two harmless men on board the *Trent*, and the complications that are likely to grow out of it.

There is nothing to show that the French Government has made any change in the position of neutrality it at first assumed on the Anglo-American conflict. I direct your attention to a very remarkable article in yesterday's *Opinion Nationale* on this subject, signed by the editor-in-chief, M. GUEROULT.

The Count DE GASPARIN, author of *Un Grand Peuple qui se Relevent*, has just published a pamphlet, entitled "A Word of Peace in the Anglo-American Conflict," of which his articles in the *Débats* form a part. I send you the pamphlet herewith.

MALAKOFF.

THE TRANSATLANTIC DIFFICULTY.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE.

VIEWS IN BRITISH FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, who always appears to be singularly well informed, writes on the 19th:

"*I am as much surprised as pleased to find that the impression, in what one may call well-informed circles, is again decidedly in favor of the probabilities of peace.* For my own part, I cannot extract any substantial comfort out of such impressions. But it may be reassuring to many to hear that they are felt among persons both financially and socially important.

I am glad to find that those who know the sea entrances to Savannah and Charleston well are not disposed to attach great importance to the cold-blooded projects of the Federal Government for blocking up their entrances, by sinking hulks laden with stones across the channels. I am assured that such obstacles can only be temporary—that the sea and the rivers together, on that flat and muddy coast, will be certain, if one way is stopped, to carve out another for themselves, and that it is impossible, by any such means as are stated, hermetically to seal up the cotton ports of Georgia and South Carolina.

The *Nashville*, I hear, either has sailed, or is on the point of sailing, from Southampton. May the gallant PEGRAM have a good deliverance from the Federal cruiser said to be looking out for him outside the Channel. *That he carries away the same armament from Southampton that he brought in I should not like to bet*; or that the *Nashville*, as respects trim and top-hamper, is not better calculated to brave the Atlantic and the enemy than she was when she burned the *Harvey Birch*."

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

A much more favorable view is now taking possession of the public mind, in regard to the American difficulty, and a very general opinion is gaining ground that the whole matter will in some way be adjusted without having recourse to the dreadful alternative of war. This feeling has been produced in part by the tenor of the news from New-York by the two last arrivals, in part by the opinions expressed by leading Americans in this country, and in part by the total absence of any allusion to the *Trent* affair in President LINCOLN's Message to Congress. Considerable importance has been attached to the latter, and particularly taken in connection with the declaration of the American Cabinet, as reported in the advices by the *Bohemian*, "that there need be no fear of a war with England. No anxiety is felt by the Administration on this subject."

From the London News.

The opinion of the great majority of the Americans in London appears to be still that peace will not be disturbed, even though Lord LYONS may come home. They point to the quietude with which the news of the burning of the *Harvey Birch* has been received in America as a proof that the people there are not on the lookout for occasions for hostile remark toward England. They argue that a great effect will be produced upon the minds of the Federal Cabinet by the firm demand made by England, with the sympathy of France. The impression, they think, will be strengthened by the counsels of Gen. SCOTT, and by the letters of the American Minister in London. Mr. THURLOW WEED, another influential American in London, and intrusted with a commission from the Federal Government, has, it is said, written in a *similar* sense to a large number of members of the Senate. It is thence argued that the Federal Cabinet will ultimately yield to the immense pressure put upon them. Otherwise, to gratify the desire to retain possession of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, the whole of the grand cause of the civil war must be given up, for the North cannot fight both the South and England. Attention is likewise directed to the indications of veering round manifested by a portion of the American Press.

THE SENTIMENT AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Post.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Knowing what efforts have been made and are still making by the leading men of the North to avoid war, I have ventured to stand by the minority and believe that hostilities will be avoided. *This feeling I find more widely general in Paris to-day than before.* And I must observe that here we have from the first entertained more hopes of peace than on your side of the water. A dispatch arrived at the Bourse to-day, dated New-York the 7th, which says: "The journals state that President LINCOLN has declared his wish to observe a prudent policy in his foreign relations, and that no fear of war with England exists, unless that Power seeks a pretext for hostilities. No anxiety on that subject is felt by the Government of Washington." I presume you have the same news in London. At all events prices improved much at the close of our Bourse. The 3 per Cents. gained 20c. closing at 67f. 40c. All quoted property is expected to rise to-morrow, as the Bourse left off very firm.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

A telegraphic message of the 7th, received here yesterday from New-York, attributes to President LINCOLN and other official persons, language which, so far as it goes, is of a pacific character. It is to the effect that the policy of the Federal Government, in what concerned its relations with foreign Governments, was a peace policy. Exact information had not arrived of the deep and general sensation produced in England by the capture of the Southern Commissioners, though perhaps there were some misgivings. The absence of all mention of the *Trent* in the President's Message, and even the vote of thanks by Congress to the Commander of the *San Jacinto*, is, curiously enough, taken by Americans here as showing the little political importance attached to it by the Government and the people, and how little they think that a mere incident of the war could possibly occasion a rupture between them and England. In American society the possibility—even the probability—of the surrender of the prisoners is admitted, which is, so far, a change. A good deal, if not all, they say, will depend on the form and tone in which these demands are made, and of which we know nothing certain as yet. President LINCOLN is described in the dispatch to which I allude as stating that no war would follow unless England had determined to avail herself of the first pretext for war. *That England is resolved on war seems to be the impression on the American mind*; and I am assured that Gen. SCOTT, on leaving France, expressed himself much to the same effect. What appears most strange to us is that the Americans seems to be persuaded that no illegal act has been committed by the commander of the *San Jacinto*; and that this accounts for the little importance set upon it on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE STONE BLOCKADE NO CASUS BELLI.

From the London News.

Suppose, as will probably happen, some of the harbors of the South to be closed by the deposit of stones referred to, the effect would be but temporary. This war cannot last very long, and when it is ended, the opening of the ports will depend on nothing but the expenditure of a few thousand pounds. The talk of strangling commerce and destroying the ports for all time is mere rant. The proceeding in question has all the oddness and irregularity which the American character so much affects; but it is a *bona fide* operation of warfare, and not of unmeaning revenge. The *Times* tells us that, in the development of this war, we shall be witnesses of such scenes of horror as the world has not seen since men fought like wild beasts. But our contemporary exhausted his vocabulary of horror last May in similar prophecies, which are yet unfulfilled. If he really wants to be enrolled among the guardians of the civilization of mankind, he has an opportunity of showing his ambition in a field where the responsibility of England is directly engaged. Impartial minds will judge newspapers as they judge men, not by the sentiments they may utter, but by the aim and tendency of their conduct, and *will decline to believe in the superior humanity of those who are moving heaven and earth to entangle two Christian and Protestant nations in a fratricidal war.*

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The early days of the Crimean War, at the commencement of 1854, were brought forcibly to the recollection of many a spectator among the thousands who assembled in our docks to-day, to witness the arrival, embarkation, and departure of some 1,800 officers and men of the Grenadier and Scots Fusileer Guards, and to cheer them on their way. As on that occasion, the picked men—the very flower of the British army, leave this port, in some of the finest steamships in the world, amid the fraternal plaudits of many thousands of our townsfolk; and the gallant fellows returned the greeting with those hearty bursts of cheering which British soldiers know so well how to give forth when they go to defend the honor, and maintain the glory of their country.

About 10½ o'clock this morning the first train arrived from London, followed at short intervals by three more trains, the first two bringing the Grenadiers and the other the Scots Fusileers. Each party was met at the railway terminus by the band of the Southampton Rifle Volunteer Corps, which played at the head of each division as they marched to the steamers to which they were respectively assigned. The arrangements for their embarkation was so complete, on account of the great facilities afforded in the Southampton docks, that the whole of the men marched on board with the greatest ease and expedition, and by 1 o'clock the *Adriatic* and the *Parana* were moving out of dock, much to the astonishment of the lookers-on at the celerity with which the operations had been conducted. The dock-quays and all the vessels in dock were crowded with people, who cheered the troops lustily. There could not have been less than 12,000 or 15,000 persons present.

The *Adriatic*, Capt. G. C. NICHOLSON, takes out the Grenadier Guards, and a battery of Artillery, and the Military Train (of which the particulars were reported yesterday.) The Staff of the Guards, which is composed as follows, also proceeded in this ship: Gen. Lord FREDERICK PAULET, who commands the Brigade; Capt. GEO. G. GORDON, of the Scots Fusileers, Brigade Major; and Capt. SEYMOUR, of the Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp. The following is a complete list of the officers who have embarked: Col. Hon. H. PERCY, V. C.; Lieut.-Cols. M. Bruce, Lord F. Fitzroy, C. G. Ellison, A. Capel Cure, J. H. King, W. B. de Horsey, E. H. Cooper and R. Anstruther; Capts. F. A. T. Clayton, S. A. B. Earl of Carrick, C. E. Malet, Hon. J. G. Stanley, E. W. L. Wynne, W. Earle, F. W. Viscount Hood, R. H. C. D. Lowe, A. W. Thynne, L. G. Phillips, T. F. Fairfax and E. C. Nugent; Lieuts. C. W. Pakenham, J. T. R. L. Fox, L. R. Seymour, R. C. Vyner, C. J. Herbert, C. E. H. Stanley, Hon. C. F. Crichton, F. W. Duncombe and G. P. Littleton; Quartermaster J. Hockey; Surgeon C. R. Nicoll; Assistant Surgeons H. J. H. Lawrence and G. P. Girdwood; 41 sergeants and 800 men.

The *Parana*, Capt. T. W. SAWYER, has embarked 32 officers and 887 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Scots Fusileer Guards, together with 5 officers and 120 men of the Royal Engineers. The following are the officers of the Fusileers: Colonels, J. H. E. DALRYMPLE and F. C. A. STEPHENSON, C. B.; Lieutenant-Colonels, Hon. R. Charteris, H. G. Wilkinson, W. Aitchison, E. Neville, F. Baring and H. C. Fletcher, (attached from the First Battalion;) Capts. D. H. Blair, W. J. Rous, E. M. Beresford, J. Paynter, G. W. Beaumont, R. A. Cooper, W. S. Rooke, C. Shelley, J. F. Elphinstone, J. E. Ford, C. W. White and R. A. Dalzell; Lieutenants, Sir R. Cunliffe, A. A. Speirs, S. J. Ram, H. Farquharson, J. H. W. Thomas, J. St. J. N. Barnes, Earl Dunmore and W. R. M. Wynne; Captain and Adjutant, G. H. Moncreiff; Battalion-Surgeon, F. Robinson; Assistant Surgeons, A. G. Elkington and H. Turner.

The total number of troops who go out in the *Adriatic* and *Parana* is 94 officers and 2,261 rank and file, viz.:

Adriatic.—Staff, 3 officers; Grenadier Guards, 33 officers, 841 men; Military Train, 15 officers, 300 men; Artillery, 6 officers, 113 men. Total, 57 officers, 1,254 men.

Parana.—Scots Fusileers, 32 officers, 887 men; Royal Engineers, 5 officers, 120 men. Total, 37 officers, 1,007 men.

As the *Adriatic* moved out of the dock the large shields on her paddle-boxes, emblazoned with the stars and stripes, reminded everybody of the remarkable coincidence that an American-built steamer, and until within a few months the property of American owners, should be one of the first employed in the transport of British troops to the northern part of the American continent, to operate, probably, against the country in which she was built.

On the two vessels leaving the docks, the Volunteer band took up a position on the extreme end of the jetty, and as the *Adriatic* slowly moved past, they played the appropriate airs of "I wish I was in Dixie," and "The British Grenadiers," followed by "Cheer, boys, cheer," and "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," as the *Parana* passed, in each case closing with "God save the Queen," after which several parting rounds of enthusiastic cheers were exchanged between the multitude of spectators on shore and the gallant fellows on board the vessels.

It is understood that the *Adriatic* and *Parana* will not put to sea till Friday morning, but nothing certain is known on the point.

The *Magdalena* will embark her troops (39 officers and 900 men of the Sixteenth Foot) on Saturday morning.

Each of the above-named vessels carries out an immense supply of stores and clothing, and it will be gratifying to the country to know that the men are well provided with warm clothing to protect them from the rigors of a Canadian Winter. All the steamers are fitted with CLIFFORD's boat-lowering gear, the *Adriatic* having it applied to four of her boats.

The despatch of these ships has been effected with remarkable speed. The order for despatching the *Adriatic* and *Parana* was only received here on Wednesday se'n-night, and the *Magdalena* on the following day. Seven days have, therefore, sufficed to prepare and fit them for sea, in a manner which has given the greatest satisfaction. As illustrative of the work which has been accomplished in that time, it may be mentioned that the *Adriatic* has taken in 1,500 tons of coals, 14,000 gallons of water (in addition to which she has an apparatus on board capable of distilling 1,000 gallons of water per diem,) and three months' provisions for troops and crew, besides the erection of all the fittings throughout the ship for the accommodation of so large a body of troops. Similar results have been achieved in the case of the other vessels. The excellence and completeness of the arrangements for embarkation were manifested by the fact of between 1,700 and 1,800 men walking comfortably on board, the whole embarked, and the two steamers moving away from their berths in about a couple of hours from the arrival of the first detachment.

ANOTHER APPEAL OF MR. COBDEN IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

The following letter has been received by Mr. HENRY CATT, in reply to one inviting Mr. COBDEN to attend a forthcoming meeting at Brighton, for the purpose of advocating arbitration in the existing dispute with America:

MIDHURST, Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to be present at the meeting to be held next Monday condemnatory of a war with America. When asked to address public meetings, my plight, just now, is that of a man who, having sprained his ancle, is invited to enter the lists for a foot-race. Though the state of my health in other respects is good enough, I am prevented by a local affection, for the present, from public speaking.

But I am glad to hear that the working-men of Brighton are promoting a meeting on the American question. The object of all rational men and true patriots at this moment should be to enforce upon the Government that principle of mediation or arbitration which was proposed by the British Plenipotentiary, and sanctioned by the Congress of the Great Powers at Paris, in 1856. The protocols of the Conferences then held, which were laid before Parliament at the time, but to which few persons have now access, disclose to us the excellent motives alleged by Lord CLARENDON for proposing this "happy innovation," which he designed as "a barrier against conflicts which frequently only break forth because it is not always possible to enter into explanation and to come to an understanding."

The question thus enforced in the name of the British Government was solemnly debated, every Plenipotentiary taking a part, and was adjourned for two days to enable Count ORLOFF to obtain the "definitive adherence" of the Russian Government, when the following declaration was unanimously agreed to:

"The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power."

Now, is it possible that any case will ever arise to which this principle of mediation can be more applicable than the present? In perfect ignorance of what the answer of the American Government may be, I will assume the worst,—that they refuse to surrender the captured envoys, and offer to justify their course by appeals to international law. *What can be more within the scope of the Paris resolution than that where two interested parties differ on a subtle point of international law it should be referred to the decision of a disinterested third Power?*

Looking at it even with a view to a practical redress of our present grievance, what other course offers so good a hope of success? The object desired is to place at liberty the gentlemen who were taken from a British vessel. I happen to know Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON personally, and to the latter I am indebted for many courtesies at Washington; and although, as they must know, I can have no sympathy for their cause, few persons would more rejoice than myself to see them released from an irksome confinement. But assuming that to effect this object we declare war against the Federal States, and that these gentlemen are in consequence transferred from Boston harbor to the interior, *does any one acquainted with America believe that it would be possible for England to release them?* We could destroy each other's commerce and spend countless treasure—we might pour out blood like water, and ruin for a generation two great civilizations; but the object aimed at could not be accomplished.

On the contrary, if we submit the question to the adjudication of a third Power, the first step will be to place the two envoys at the disposal of the recognized tribunal. Should it be decided that they were illegally captured, they will be released; if their seizure be pronounced justifiable by international law, they will be liable to detention as prisoners of war only, and not as rebels, for the Government of Washington can have no right of appeal to the law of nations in justification of their act except by acknowledging the belligerent rights of the South.

But it has been said that the Washington Government wish to insult us, with a view to provoke a war. There may be traitors or madmen in the North who would like to see their Government involved in the embarrassment of a war with England; but that a Government and people who require at this moment half a million of men in arms to meet a civil war and guard their capital, should look with anything but dismay at the prospect of a war with the most powerful maritime State in the world is too monstrous a supposition to be seriously believed by those who pretend to entertain it.

At all events, the true test of the disposition of the American people will be the expressed willingness on our part to resort, if necessary, to the mediation of a third party. Should such a conciliatory step meet with no better response than a desire to insult and wrong us, we should be united as one man to repel the outrage; and, unless the solemn declaration of Paris is to be impotent for all practical good, and a mere dead letter, all the Powers of Europe would in such a case be ranged on our side, and ready to brand with outlawry a nation guilty of so barbarous and wanton an aggression.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the working-men of Brighton, and all who take part in similar demonstrations, to raise their voices in favor of arbitration. The cry for peace alone is hardly enough at the present moment. What we require is peace on the principles of impartial justice; and the truest way of insuring this in case of dispute, whether in the case of nations or of individuals, is by calling in the services of a disinterested arbitrator.

I remain, very truly yours,

HENRY CATT, Esq. R. COBDEN.

COMMENTS ON MR. COBDEN'S LETTER—ARBITRATION ABSURD.

From the London Times.

It is impossible not to see that the course advocated by Mr. COBDEN would by no means tend to the preservation of peace either in the present instance or in the future; not in the present instance, because the Americans would find the temptation to protract negotiations to an endless extent irresistible so long as negotiation would insure their possession of the captured envoys. The only result would be that, after much time wasted, we should have to make the peremptory demand which we make now, and all our forbearance would not avoid this inevitable issue. As for the future, it is quite clear that such a precedent would tend to arm strong States against the weak, and to substitute a violent seizure in every case for a pacific demand. We are not, as Mr. COBDEN says, two interested parties differing on a subtle point of international law. We are two nations, one of whom has offered to the other an unprovoked act of violence. Were we to refer the seizure of the passengers of the *Trent* to the decision of international law, we should be referring to a code which, with reference to the Southern States, the American Government has not yet recognized. Our conduct would be doubly base—first, in tamely submitting to an insult, and then inventing for its perpetrators excuses which they do not put forward for themselves. This we will not do. We can say, with HENRY IV., "Send us your prisoners, or you will hear of it;" and we can say that after the prisoners have been restored we are willing to enter into any discussion as to the merits of the act, which may be thought desirable. We insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in the reign of war or peace. *If the seizure of the prisoners was the act of the American Government originally, or if it be adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disown it, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it.* It is impossible to negotiate in the former case. The latter has not arisen. There is, therefore, no room for arbitration.

HOW WAR WOULD HELP ENGLAND.

From the London Post.

One can understand the satisfaction felt by other maritime States in the sixteenth century at the depression and decay of Venetian commerce, because of the shifting in the currents and tides of the world's trade, by which Venice was impoverished, was the very cause by which the States of Western Europe were enriched. But if at the time when the ships of Venice were covering every sea, her trade with the *Levant* had been suddenly arrested, and no fresh outlets discovered for the commerce of the rest of Europe, the embarrassments of Venice would have excited widely different feelings. Her troubles would not have been confined to herself alone, but would have been shared by Spain and Portugal, by France, England and the Hanse Towns. This is precisely what has happened in the present American contest. It is true that we are dependent on America for cotton; but other countries as well as ourselves are dependent directly on America for the raw material, or indirectly through our supplying them with the manufactured article. The shoe may pinch us, but its pinching is nothing compared to the torture of the boot, as felt by countries of which the population has the same wants with our own, but has no prospect of meeting these wants with our resources. When we stood aloof from the struggle, at however great a sacrifice to our material interests, other countries, though likewise sufferers, could scarcely, even with a good grace, express a sympathy on either side. *This will not, however, prevent a very general feeling of satisfaction if, by our interference, the chances of a speedy termination of the struggle become increased. We have spoken as yet only of material interests*, but in the present instance there are great political principles at stake. We are upholding, not for ourselves alone, the common principles of international law. We are vindicating, not for ourselves alone, the rights of all neutral Powers. We are defending, not for Englishmen alone, but for the oppressed and persecuted of every people on the earth, the sanctity of the asylum sought by the exile on the British soil, or on the deck of the British vessel, which, whilst our flag floats over it, is as sacred and inviolable as any domestic hearth in the centre of the land. These facts are so evident that nothing, save the blindness caused by prejudice or passion, could permit them for a moment to be called in doubt.

THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE WAR JOURNALS.

From the London News.

The duty of avoiding the language of menace and violence while awaiting the reply of the American Government is, however, quite as incumbent on the organs of opinion as on the Government itself. To assert over and over again, without a particle of direct proof, that the recent outrage was the result of a deliberate design on the part of the Washington Cabinet to insult the English nation, is certainly not the way to promote a pacific settlement of the dispute. Nor is it the way to secure for this country the respect and sympathy of other nations. Such assertions are, in fact, a gratuitous insult to our adversary at a moment when we are bound by every law of duty, honor and self-respect to abstain from violent and irritating language. *Yet many who, in deference to public opinion, yield a dubious lip-homage to peace, do their utmost every day to render its continuance impossible.* They continue to repeat these assertions about the sinister motives and objects of the American Government. They persist in declaring that the matter is virtually settled, all negotiation being now out of the question. They strive to persuade the world that we have sent an ultimatum to Washington, backed by the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*. And by violent and bullying assertions of this sort, they hope to make any honorable concession on the part of the Washington Cabinet impossible. Those who indulge in this kind of vulgar menace are in reality just as guilty of trying to provoke war as the lowest class of the New-York rowdies. Nor, indeed, is their responsibility much less who continue to affirm that war is inevitable, and that it is utterly useless to talk of peace. In the majority of these cases the wish is father to the thought. Those who thus prematurely affirm that peace is impossible, unconsciously betray their desire for war at all hazards. This is what they really mean, and it would be far better for them to say it boldly out, without circumlocution, or any false and hypocritical professions of hatred of war and desire for peace. Those who really desire a pacific as well as an honorable termination of the dispute, will not menace and bully the Government from which we have asked an apology. They will act as all honorable men in such a position would act, with quiet firmness, but at the same time with scrupulous courtesy, dignity and self-respect.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH TO MR. ADAMS REGARDING THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

From the London Post, (Official.)

In the present state of the public mind the craving for news from America is naturally so great that every word that comes with any authority from the other side of the Atlantic is invested with an undue importance. Thus it happens that because Mr. ADAMS has received a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which is of a friendly character to this country, and discusses in fair and pleasant terms the matters with which it deals, exaggeration is swift to lay hold of the circumstance, and puff it up to the largest dimensions. People whispered yesterday, and then said openly, that the American Government had written to disavow the act of Capt. WILKES, that Mr. LINCOLN was ready to apologize, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too easily raised illusions. They are quite ungrounded, for, if we are not misinformed, the dispatch in question does not, in any way whatever, refer to the outrage on our mail steamer. *It deals only with some of the current business between the two Governments.*

It is quite in vain to attempt to speculate with any certainty upon the momentous issue pending at Washington. *All that we can fairly say we know, is that if the banking and commercial classes have sufficient interest with the Government, peace is tolerably secure*; but if the mob is in this instance to have its sway, the worst may be apprehended.

Of one thing the country may be perfectly confident. The instructions of Lord LYONS are such as become an English Government. *With all that is due to our own dignity, they combine such a judiciousness and temperance of procedure that the American most tender of his pride will be unable to complain of our course as menacing or haughty.* Confident in the justice of our claim, and resolved to vindicate it, it becomes us to insist without rudeness and to act without passion.

ITS REVELATION OF THE HOSTILITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD AMERICA.

From the London Star.

The people of this country are once more indebted to foreign sources for information of the action of their own Government at a most important conjuncture. The New-York papers which arrived yesterday by a Canadian steamer bring us the correspondence of the United States with Foreign Powers on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These important documents, now first published, cover a period of eight or nine months, extending from the entrance of Mr. SEWARD upon the office of Foreign Secretary down to the recent meeting of Congress. During nearly half of this period—and that the most critical—not a single dispatch was laid before Parliament; not so much as a sentence was published by authority of the British Government; no one detailed statement was made for the purpose of casting light upon the exact relations of the two Powers. We knew only that Great Britain and France had agreed to recognize the belligerent rights of the Confederacy. We did not know that that agreement was come to without consultation with Mr. DALLAS, and before the arrival of Mr. ADAMS. We did not so much as suspect that it was the practical response of France and England to an offer from the Federal Government to accept the proposal of the Paris Congress with respect to privateering. Of these two most important facts we were kept in total ignorance, until the information oozed out from the intercourse of American with English citizens; and they are now authoritatively made public, for the first time, through the communications of the United States Government to Congress.

The former of these facts is by no means of trifling import. It must be remembered that Mr. DALLAS was the representative in this country, not of Mr. LINCOLN, but of his predecessor. It was not unlikely, therefore, that he would be unable or unwilling to set forth the policy of the new Administration with adequate precision and impressiveness. As if conscious of this disqualification, he is understood to have requested that nothing should be decided as to the future relations of England and the United States until the arrival of his successor. *This honorable stipulation, we regret to say, was not observed.* It is for Earl RUSSELL to explain why the Cabinets of France and England agreed between themselves on an act which could not fail to wound the susceptibilities of the Americans, and made that agreement before Mr. ADAMS or Mr. DAYTON had an opportunity of explaining how it would be understood in the United States. The Minister to our Court brought with him a name and reputation that should have given weight to his credentials and a welcome to his words. It was known before his arrival who he was, and what were the motives to his appointment. His mission was obviously one of friendship. Yet he found that a most unfriendly act had been just concluded—that the Government to which he was accredited had silently resolved upon such a recognition of the Confederates as could not fail to give offence to the Government and people whose good wishes he had been commissioned to make known.

This, however, was an affront and an injustice to the United States, which was chiefly reprehensible for the spirit it betrayed and the consequences which it might indirectly involve. But the second of the two facts to which we have referred was a wrong to England no less than to America—a betrayal of the interests of our commerce, and a renunciation of benefits proffered through our Government to the whole world. We stated the other day, in commenting on the apprehensions of our shipowners as to the effects of war upon the trade of neutral vessels, that the Government of Mr. LINCOLN had renewed the offers made by Mr. BUCHANAN, and with the same ill-success. The confirmation of that statement is now furnished by official authority. At the commencement of the rebellion the Federal Government made known to the European Powers its readiness to accept the declaration which made privateering no better than piracy. It will be remembered that President BUCHANAN, a Southern statesman, declined to indorse that declaration,—though he offered as a substitute one much broader and more satisfactory, which was rejected by England. One of President LINCOLN's first acts is to offer the adhesion of the United States to the arrangement so much desired by all mercantile men, all philanthropists, and all true statesmen. But France and England repel the overture, because they had already determined that the Confederacy should take rank as a belligerent Power,—to which the Federal Administration would, of course, not assent. Hence the privations and difficulties to which our commerce has been subjected. Hence, too, the irritation which has been excited against us in America. The French Emperor proffered mediation, which could not be accepted without the admission of that which the Federalists are resolute to deny—namely, the independence of the revolted States. There can be mediation only between recognized equals—and that recognition the North is determined to withhold, just because it is determined to maintain the Union. *But England, as represented by her secret council, was no less determined that the Union should be regarded as virtually at an end.* While disclaiming any desire to take advantage of internal dissension, and proclaiming neutrality as the rule of our Government and people, Lord RUSSELL gave too much occasion to the men of the North to believe that England has forgotten the claims of long descent and intimate associations. All such mistakes, however, were trivial compared with the capital offence of refusing the proposal by which President LINCOLN sought to mitigate and narrow the evils of war. If that proposal had been accepted, the private property of all American citizens, North or South, would have been as safe afloat as on dry land. The American waters would not have swarmed with privateers—neither would the *Nashville* have been free to burn the *Harvey Birch*, without exposure to the appropriate penalty of such barbarism. Commerce would have been carried on, up and down the coast and across the ocean, without fear of molestation by sea-robbers. Though the arrangement at the outset might have been confined to privateering, it might easily be extended to blockades, as proposed by Mr. MARCY. This country would then have gained the immense advantage of continued free intercourse with American harbors. There would have been no forcible disturbance to any trade, save that in munitions of war. A mutual renunciation of the right of search, except under conditions perfectly innoxious to lawful traders, would further have had the immensely beneficial effect of preventing such an incident as the arrest of the *Trent*. For the train of evils already experienced, and the worse that may remain behind, the world is now openly referred to the Governments of France and England. And it is an additional mortification that the statesman who will have to account for England's share in this transaction—this obstinate repulse of most liberal overtures—is none other than the Lord RUSSELL whose name we associate with all the cotemporary triumphs of peace and freedom.

THE AMERICAN SECRETARY'S PROPHECIES.

From the London Times.

Our own Foreign office must indeed have been charmed to hear from Mr. SEWARD, through Mr. ADAMS, that the President did not apprehend any dismemberment of the Union, especially by a line of longitude, there being no such a thing, it seems, in the geography of the States. The practical unity of the nation, and the abatement of the only existing cause of alienation, had put the United States already beyond the dangers of division. The so-called Confederates, in the opinion of the President, were attempting a physical impossibility, not to speak of the suicidal course of establishing a Government on the very principle of rebellion, which, of course, never has answered yet, and never will answer. To enable Mr. ADAMS to do his part at our Court, Mr. SEWARD omitted no resource of instruction and prompting. England's morality, England's interests, England's social sympathies, England's vanity, were all concerned in the question. What nobler ambition than that in the future ages of the world she should look across the Atlantic on a child of her own, stretching across the globe from the North Pole to Cape Horn, and numbering hundreds of millions under one united Government!

At first it was to be gently hinted that it would be worth England's while, and certainly would be meritorious, to interfere for the restoration of order and unity. As this hope failed and time wore on, and as the Confederate cause assumed a stronger front, the American Government considered its relations in Europe had reached a crisis in which it was necessary to take a decided stand. The recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy was not to be made a subject of technical definition; but the American Government intimated that, as a concession of belligerent rights was liable to be construed as a recognition, it would not pass unquestioned, and the American Government would resent such a concession, if it could do so effectually. It is painful to observe that while Mr. SEWARD was inspiring the whole corps of American representatives at all the Courts of Europe with philosophy, rhetoric, arguments, persuasives, and tact suited to their respective positions, our own Foreign Minister had the *naiveté* to admit "that he did not himself know what he was to say." If that phrase expresses with singular force the state of feeling and intelligence of the whole British people upon American affairs, it only shows how little of a match we all are, from the Government downwards, for American diplomacy. It is some comfort, however, to observe that the statement in which Lord RUSSELL took refuge from his uncertainty was at least safe. "If it was expected of him to give any pledge of an absolute nature that his Government would not at any future time, no matter what the circumstances might be, recognize an existing State in America, it was more than he could promise." This was not much to extract from the British Government, after so vast an expenditure of diplomatic skill.

It is somewhat flattering to our national vanity to find that the representations made to the Continental Powers were even more confident and more persevering, and that the doctrinal positions were even more unqualified than those made to this country. As late as May 30, M. THOUVENEL was informed that the rebellion was a trifle, and must soon be over. There was not a chance of the Union being dissolved; Mr. SEWARD would not hear of "belligerent rights." The United States would only be one, either for peace or for war.

We know not how these diplomatic revelations are taken in th United States. *We who read them here, four thousand miles off, and seven or eight months after date, cannot help feeling theyare only too much of a piece with the conduct of the war, and, indeed, of the cause.* Neither truth nor success, neither conviction nor persuasion—at home or abroad—can ever come of a perpetual attempt to impose not only on the world, but also, if it be possible, on the speaker and writer himself. Here is a man who assumes to instruct the entire human race as the origin, rights and prospects of the war in the United States, and whose confident assurances as to the dimensions and duration of the war are belied before the words reach the public. Yet on these assurances does the argument stand. The belligerents are not to be recognized because they are a handful, and their efforts just for a day. Here we stand, at the approach of another year, and the war is represented by two immense armies—together half a million—looking at one another across the Potomac, and neither able to make the least impression on the other.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE TRENT AFFAIR

Opinion of M. D'Hautefeuille, the Eminent French Jurist.

Under the title, "Question of Maritime International Law," one of the first French authorities on that branch of jurisprudence, M. HAUTEFEUILLE, the learned author of *The History of Maritime International Law*, and of the *Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Nations During Naval Warfare*, has just given to the world a careful examination of the various questions involved in the *Trent* and *Nashville* cases. From the tone of his remarks it will be seen that he has by no means an English bias, indeed, quite the reverse is evident; and his conclusions, as those of an eminent foreign jurist, are all the more entitled to consideration:

FIRST QUESTION—*Had the American cruiser the right of stopping and of searching the English vessel? In this search were the rules of international law complied with?*

The right of the belligerent is that of injuring his enemy by all the direct means in his power. One of the most effectual of these means is to seize on the enemy's property; but if the principle of the territorial character of a ship at sea were carried out in all its integrity, the belligerent would be prevented from exercising this right. It would suffice for enemies at sea to hoist a neutral flag in order to escape all the dangers of war. To conciliate the interest of neutrals with that of belligerents, to give to the second the facility of exercising their rights, international jurisprudence has long ago granted to nations at war a power really exorbitant; it allows them to stop all merchant vessels not accompanied by a convoy, if met on the high seas, and to search them. But, whilst making this concession to the exigencies of war, the treaties concluded between different nations have taken the greatest care to determine its object, and to regulate the manner of its execution, in order that the right of search may not degenerate into a jurisdictional act, contrary to the essential independence of pacific nations.

The right of search has a double object—first, to allow the belligerent to seize on the vessels belonging to his enemies; second, to prevent neutral nations from violating their duties by conveying to one of the parties at war either arms, or ammunition, or instruments of war.

To secure the first end it is sufficient to prove that the vessel encountered belongs really to the nation whose flag she carries. This proof is furnished by the production of the ship's papers, to which implicit faith must be given. These are the very terms employed by one of the treaties of the Utrecht between France and Holland, of April 11, 1713. Almost all treaties have adopted the same principle, without, however, declaring it so clearly. Such are those of 1778 and 1800, between France and the United States; of 1786, between France and England; of 1783, between Sweden and the United States, and all the treaties entered into by the last-mentioned Power with all countries except with England; in the treaties with England the right of seach is not spoken of.

When a vessel, recognized as a neutral one, is going towards a harbor belonging to the enemy of the ship searching, it is necessary to obtain the certainty that it does not carry contraband of war; the ship's papers relating to the cargo will prove this, and their statement is to be believed; every other mode of verification is absolutely prohibited.

As often as a belligerent vessel wishes to search a ship which it suspects, it makes known its intention by signals, and most frequently by firing a gun without a ball.

The ship, when thus warned, ought to stop, or, at least, to slacken sail, so as to be soon overtaken by the cruiser. If it does not obey, it can be compelled by force, and, consequently, by artillery. The belligerent ought to stop at a sufficient distance from the vessel searched. Most treaties and, we may even say, international jurisprudence have fixed this distance beyond the range of a cannon ball. But the Americans, in a great number of recent treaties, have completely modified this formality. According to their terms the distance to be kept is dependent on the state of the sea and of the wind, on the object of the search, and on the degree of suspicion inspired by the vessel searched. These conditions are found in the treaties between the United States and Brazil of Dec. 12, 1828; the United States and Mexico of April 5, 1831; and the United States and Chili of Dec. 1, 1833. But this departure from the ancient principles has been adopted as yet only by the United States.

The vessel searching ought never to summon to the deck either the Captain or any of the crew of the vessel searched. It sends out a boat; two or three men at most may enter the vessel. The ship's papers are shown to them. When it is proved by these documents that the vessel is neutral, and bound for a neutral country, the visiting vessel ought immediately to withdraw, and to leave the other free to continue its voyage without troubling itself about the cargo. If, though the neutral character of the vessel be established, it is taking the direction of a hostile port, the persons executing the right of search may demand the production of the papers respecting the cargo, in order to verify if there be any articles falling under the head of contraband of war. Should it result from this examination that the vessel does not carry prohibited articles, the visit is at an end; the neutral vessel ought immediately to be abandoned: in the opposite case the seizure of the vessel containing the contraband of war becomes justifiable. Such are the rules sanctioned by special laws to limit the exception made to the principle of the primitive right of a ship retaining its territorial character in the middle of the sea, and possessing a complete independence with reference to other countries when floating on the domain which is free and common to all nations. Have these rules been modified in any specipl points by the conventions entered into between Great Britain and the United States? No. None of the conventions concluded between these two Powers have made any reference to the right of search. The treaty of 1794-95, the only treaty referring to maritime law, preserves on this point an absolute silence, and that of 1814 has no reference at all to navigation. This silence may appear inexplicable in the case of two nations essentially maritime; but it is sufficiently justified by the fact that from 1800 to 1856 England has always refused to sign any stipulation respecting the rights of nations on the sea. The treaties of 1815 themselves, regulating with a minute care the navigation of the Rhine, do not say a word respecting the ocean. This Power then reserved to itself, for the moment when it should become belligerent, the power of applying, without any violation of treaties, those tyrannical maxims which it called its own special right.

In the absence of all special treaties, England remains then, as regards the United States, subject to general laws; all the rules which we have traced are applicable to her, unless, by her own conduct, she has authorized the present belligerents to depart from those wise rules, which, if faithfully observed, would form the safeguards of the commerce and of the honor of all nations.

All the world knows, and the English themselves avow, that the British Government has never respected any law on the seas; its interest, its ambition, and its commercial avidity, have always been the sole rules of its conduct when it was a belligerent. It is, therefore, possible that the Americans may be able to appeal to some fact analogous to the boarding of the *Trent*, and that they may thus find an excuse in the conduct of their own old mother country.

But let us dismiss for the present precedents, always too troublesome. If we make the application of the rules of international law to the acts alleged against the American frigate *San Jacinto*, we shall perceive that the officer commanding that ship has violated almost all the prescriptions of international law. First, he employed his artillery against a mercantile vessel, which probably would have made no resistance to the summons by a blank shot—at least we have no reason to presume, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, that it would have done so. Second, he summoned to the deck the Captain of the ship searched. Third, he did not confine himself to verifying, by the ship's papers, the nationality of the *Trent*, which, as it was going from one neutral port to another, from Havana, belonging to Spain, to St. Thomas, belonging to Denmark, required no other justification than the simple fact of its nationality. Fourth, he called and caused to board this vessel, already recognized as neutral, armed men, to commit by their means an act of jurisdiction, the arrest of passengers, and he thus violated, in the most flagrant manner, the territory of the English nation, whose flag was floating over the vessel searched. We do not now speak of the distance at which the American frigate remained from the *Trent*, this distance was far too little, because verbal communications were exchanged. This circumstance constitutes an additional violation of the rules regulating the right of search, because the Americans are only entitled to apply their new jurisprudence on this point to such nations as have expressly accepted it—which England has never done.

We must at the same time dismiss altogether the proposition put forward by some English writers, that packet-boats belong to the class of ships-of-war, and are consequently exempted from the right of search. This pretension cannot be admitted. Mail packets trade, convey goods, and it may be affirmed that almost all which during the last eight or ten months have left the ports of Great Britain, bound for the Northern States have been laden with arms and ammunition, and contraband of war of every kind, and especially with saltpetre. They have largely profited by the fact that the Southern Confederate States possess no marine, and could not repress acts so contrary to international law. These facts would suffice to prove that it would be extremely imprudent to admit the proposition put forward by the *Times* in its number of Nov. 28.

SECOND QUESTION—*Can the crew, and especially the passengers, be regarded as contraband of war, and in the event of the answer being affirmative, has the belligerent a right to carry them off from a neutral vessel, notwithstanding the protest of the captain?*

The captain of the American frigate has therefore violated all the rules relative to the right of search. But was he at least entitled to consider the passengers of the *Trent* as contraband of war? Had he the right to carry them off by main force, and in spite of the protest of the captain of the mail steamer?

On these two questions international law is extremely explicit. Before we treat of persons, let us first examine the principles bearing on the trade in contraband of war.

War imposes an extremely important restriction on the commercial freedom of neutral peoples. They are prohibited from supplying the belligerents with arms, or ammunition, or instruments of war; this is what is designated as contraband of war. But the trade of peaceful nations between each other remains completely free; there is no such thing as contraband of war between one neutral and another; this truth requires no demonstration.

On the other hand, when one neutral ship carrying contraband of war, and bound for a belligerent port, is met and searched on the sea by a hostile vessel, the vessel thus searching has the right to stop the offending ship, and to carry it into her own harbors, to be there adjudged and confiscated. But he has not the right to ask for the contraband articles, and still less to remove them from the other vessel. By all treaties it is made obligatory that nothing found in the vessel thus seized shall be removed. Many treaties, it is true, authorize the neutral captain to make an offer to the belligerent of at once handing over to him the prohibited articles, that he may thus be enabled to continue his voyage. But this right is exclusively reserved to the neutral captain; the captain who has seized the other vessel may refuse to take the articles offered; but he is formally interdicted from seizing upon the merchandise, and especially from carrying them off by force, contrary to the wish of the captain; if he does so he commits an international crime.

Can the crew or the passengers be considered as contraband of war? We have no hesitation in replying in the negative to this question.

Any ship freighted expressly for tho transport of land or sea troops, of recruits for the service of a belligerent, would not be carrying contraband of war; it would be guilty of a direct participation in the hostilities: it would lose its neutral character; it would be a belligerent, and if it fell into the hands of the adversary it would share the fate reserved for belligerent vessels—it would be confiscated with all its cargo.

But isolated individuals taking their passage on board a neutral vessel, and especially on board a mail steamer, cannot be considered as articles of contraband. A very great nnmber of solemn public treaties have referred to the character of passengers; but it ought to be remarked that in no case are they spoken of under the article relating to contraband of war. All, without exception, place the stipulations relative to such persons in the article, or immediately following the article, regulating the right of the neutral flag to cover the cargo.

The treaties of Utrecht are extremely explicit; they declare that the subjects of an enemy cannot be removed from a neutral vessel, except in the case of their being military men, and actually in the service of the enemy, and by these words, "in the service of the enemy," the military service must be understood. Since 1713, that is to say, for a century and a half, the majority of international treaties have repeated this same clause, and almost always in the same terms. The United States themselves have inserted it in a great number of their treaties. They have always stipulated that the protection of the flag extended to persons as well as to goods. However, England has never entered into any Convention of this kind with the Americans. That of 1794-'95 did not provide for such a contingency; the same silence is observed in the treaty of peace signed at Ghent in 1814. The treaty of 31st December, 1806, had, on the contrary, included this stipulation, but it was never ratified, and consequently cannot be appealed to. In this case therefore, as in the preceding cases, the two parties interested in the question are subject to the general law of nations.

We cannot possibly tell whether Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are or are not military men. No document has yet furnished us with precise information on this point, and it is the more difficult to speak on it because the United States in the North, as well as in the South, at all times, but especially at the present moment, all citizens are called under arms. Many diplomatists, like these gentlemen, may hold rank in their national militia. But it is a positive fact that at the moment of their being carried off by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*, they were charged with a pacific mission to Europe, and that, consequently, they were not in the military service of their country, whence it results that they were not in the position authorising, as an exceptional case, the Federal commander to seize upon their persons.

The reply to the question put is, therefore—First, that in no case can there exist contraband of war on a neutral vessel sailing between two neutral ports. Second, that even if there were contraband of war, the sole right of the cruiser would be to seize the vessel and to carry it into one of the ports of his own country to have it legally sentenced. Third, that persons cannot, in any case, be considered as contraband of war. Fourth, that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, not being in the military service of the Southern Confederation at the moment of their arrest, could not be carried off from the neutral vessel in which they were sailing. From these answers it evidently results that Capt. WILKS has committed a violation of all the principles regulating international relations.

Before passing to the last question, we must be allowed to protest against the claim set up by the Americans to regard as contraband of war the transport of dispatches, and consequently to maintain that the seizure of the *Trent* would have been justified by the fact of its having on board dispatches of the Confederate Government. This claim, which has always been upheld by England, and which is at the present moment avowed by the English journals, is completely opposed to all the principles of international law. But the claim is practically unimportant in the present case, as the vessel, the *Trent*, was not seized, as no dispatches of the Southern States were taken, and the men alone were made prisoners.

THIRD QUESTION—*Can the inhabitants and the officials of the Southern Confederation, even if looked upon as rebels, according to President Lincoln's wish, be seized* *and made prisoner in whatever place they may be found and especially on board a neutral vessel?*

President Lincoln affirms that there is no Southern Confederation—that there are only citizens of the United States in rebellion against legitimate authority; whence he concludes that he is engaged in chastising—in reducing to subjection—rebels, but that there is no war. It is in order to effect this chastisement that he, the representative of legitimate power, declares all ports of the Southern States closed to foreign commerce, and that he decrees the confiscation of all vessels found guilty of having attempted to violate the law made by the territorial sovereign. Thus, it is not for having violated a blockade, it is for having disobeyed a custom law, that neutral vessels have been condemned. There are, therefore, no belligerents, but only, on the one hand, rebels, and on the other hand, a legal power, resolved, by mere force, to bring them back to their obedience. It is in the character of rebels that Messrs. Slidell and Mason have been seized. This simply amounts to saying that rebels may be seized and arrested wherever they shall be found, even on board a foreign vessel, or, in other words, in a foreign territory.

Let us examine this pretension and the consequences to which it would lead if it were once admitted.

If there exists no war between the United States and the Southern Confederates, the obligations arising from a state of war for the nations not actually engaged in it have no existence either, nor do those rights come into play which a state of war imparts to those with arms in their hands. The freedom and independence of separate nations remain entire and complete. There are no belligerents, and consequently there can be no neutrals; but it then follows that the cruiser of the nation "which is not in war"—the language of international law furnishes us with no word to designate the position—can neither exercise the right of search nor stop, nor even pull up by the arresting cannon-shot, any foreign vessel encountered on the sea. The right of search has no existence in time of peace. The Americans are not ignorant of this, and it was in defence of this principle that they made war against England in 1812. They defended it with great energy only a few years ago, in 1858. They had even compelled England to recognize and to proclaim that the right of search, so ardently asserted by her as the right of administering the police of the seas, did not belong to her—that it was illegal. The Government of Washington cannot possibly have forgotten these facts, which we do not hesitate to regard as glorious for it, proving, as they do, with what energy it defended the independence of its flag.

If, then, there be no war, if the Americans be not belligerents, the act perpetrated by the Commander of the *San Jacinto* against an English vessel is an outrage committed against the independence of the British flag; it is an act of downright piracy, for which the perpetrator, if he acted without the special orders of his Government, should be made responsible to the tribunals, but of which the whole responsibility will fall on the Cabinet of Washington if it has given instructions to that effect.

But had the *Trent* committed a contravention of any customs regulations? Had she disobeyed the sovereign orders of Mr. Lincoln? Even admitting for a moment the monstrous pretension of the President of the Northern States, we have no hesitation in replying in the negative. Customs laws, when they emanate really from the sovereign of the country in which they are to be executed, can only be valid in the territory subject to the legislator—that is to say, within the land provinces or territorial seas; or, at most, within what is termed the customs radius, viz., twelve miles, or four leagues, as a maximum. But the *Trent* was sailing between Havana and St. Thomas; it had nearly reached the latter point, and was consequently far beyond any American territorial sea—any customs radius of any province formerly belonging to the United States.

Lastly, is it possible to maintain that subjects rebelling against their sovereign, even admitting the ideas of Mr. Lincoln, may be seized and arrested wherever they are found, even on board a foreign vessel. It is enough to state such a pretension in order to demonstrate its total want of foundation. We have proved that a ship on the high seas is regarded by all countries as an integral portion of the territory of the nation under whose flag it legally sails. Now, a man, guilty of even the greatest crimes, cannot be arrested on a foreign territory; this is a principle which no human being can deny. It is attested by the numerous treaties, concluded of late years, between almost all civilized nations, to secure the extradition of criminals. All these acts, without exception, charge the sovereign of the place in which the pursued criminal is found, with the duty of seizing and arresting the person thus placed under his exclusive jurisdiction. It can be no otherwise in the case of rebels.

What would the Government of the United States say if France or any other State should think of seizing and arresting, at New-York, or on board a vessel out at sea, bearing the Union flag, one or more of these men, who, after having carried ruin and disorder into the heart of their own country, have sought refuge on a foreign soil? Assuredly such an act would be considered as an outrage upon the sovereignty and independence of the United States. It would infallibly lead to a war if it were not disavowed, and even satisfaction given by the offending people. Hitherto nations have considered political crimes, and consequently rebellion, as relative crimes, and deserving much more indulgence than crimes against persons or property, and it is on this account that no nation has agreed to the extradition of persons accused of offences of this kind. And Mr. Lincoln would establish a different rule for the citizens of those States which have resolved on withdrawing from the American Confederation. There is no reason why this strange pretension should be admitted by civilized nations.

Therefore, from this point of view, as well as from others, the act committed by the commander of the American frigate, the *San Jacinto*, is opposed to the most elementary and the most important principles of maritime international law. It constitutes an aggression on the liberty of the seas, and an audacious outrage on the English flag.

What motives, what excuses, can the Northern Americans allege to, we will not say justify, but even to explain this outrage? They will invoke the precedents drawn from the conduct of Great Britain herself when she was a belligerent. Doubtless it will not be difficult to find acts resembling, and even more culpable, than that committed by the *San Jacinto*. The fact may be recalled to mind, that during the wars between France and England, when the United States were neutral, Great Britain gave orders to her cruisers to seize on board the ships, even on board the men-of-war of the Union, all the deserters from her marine, and that, under this pretence, a regular press-gang was established over the American populations. It was in virtue of these orders that the two nephews of Washington were carried off, and obliged to serve as common seamen on board an English man-of-war.

But the Government of the United States knows with what energy all the countries of the world, and especially France and America, have struggled against this horrible maritime tyranny; it has not forgotten that the war of 1812 had for its sole end to bring this gross abuse of force to a close. These precedents, justly branded by all nations, cannot authorize the Americans to imitate them. Besides, England alone in that case was guilty, and it is impossible to admit that the conduct of a single nation can modify the principles of international law. Mr. Lincoln would do well to reflect that neither France nor the other Powers would tolerate the perpetration of such outrages on the persons of their subjects; nor would they, without demanding full satisfaction, endure the insolence and brutality too common to certain American officers in the exercise of their rights.

England herself would not suffer the employment of those weapons which she has wielded against others. In the present case she is a neutral Power—she is asserting and upholding the rights of neutrality.

The Northern Americans should beware of calculating on the too great longanimity shown towards them by England of late years, or supposing that this *Trent* business will be settled in their favor, like that of the island of San Juan, and so many others. Times are changed. The United States were lately the exclusive holders of an article indispensable to the commerce, the industry, and, consequently, the prosperity of Great Britain. Cotton weighed immensely in all the decisions of the English Cabinet. Now the United States no longer possess cotton—the precious article is in the hands of the Southern Confederation. The interests of England naturally lead her in the direction of the cotton producers, and assuredly this business of the *Trent*, if not settled by ample satisfaction, is of such a character as to lead England to take the step which in all probability she would not have done so soon.

The Conviction of Gordon, the Slave Trader.

From the London Herald.

As to the law of the United States upon the subject there is no doubt. Since the year 1819 it has been a capital offence for American citizens to engage in the African Slave-trade; and had this law been duly enforced, there would have been an end of the traffic long ago. But it is notorious that this has not been the case. The continued refusal of America to allow the right of search under any circumstances in time of peace has hitherto proved fatal to every attempt upon our part and upon the part of other nations to put down the Slave-trade. It is notorious that that trade has of late years been carried on principally by means of American capital, and under the American flag, which could alone protect it. Vessels were built and fitted out at New-York and Baltimore expressly for the purpose, and they could pursue their lawless traffic without the risk of interruption from any cruiser except those of the Union. There is no doubt that for some time past joint-stock companies have been established expressly for the purpose of carrying it on. It may be said, in short, that American enterprise and avarice has for years past supplied Cuba with slaves. What effect is this recent conviction at New-York likely to have upon this disgraceful state of things? Let us hope, whether the extreme penalty of the law is inflicted or not, that it will prove salutary. *It is the capitalists of the North, not the slaveowners of the South, who now encourage the African traffic.* We shall soon know whether President Lincoln is true to his professions in this important matter, or whether he has adopted them for personal and party purposes.

The Trent Affair in Germany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

On the question of the *San Jacinto* and *Trent* difficulty, the opinion of bankers, journalists and diplomats is generally against America on the right of search. They say that America has always denied that doctrine, and England advocated it; that America went to war in 1812 on account of frequent searching of American vessels by English war ships, and that it is too late now for America to adopt the right of search of neutral vessels, either in time of peace or of war. The Germans regard the right of search, as taught by English Cabinets and jurists in former years, as an exploded doctrine now; and they think England stultifies herself in taking the "back track" in this question. It is generally hoped here that our Government will apologize for Capt. Wilkes' action. A war between England and America, it is thought, will bring on a European war ready now to break out. The Poles will declare themselves free of Russia, the Hungarians of Austria, and also the Italians. It has already affected stocks very much, not only Continental, but also American, of which many are held here.

The Winter thus far has been as mild and open as Spring weather. There has only been one fall of snow, and that very light.

THE WAR PANIC IN CANADA.

How the Surrender of Mason and Slidell was Received in Canada—Continued Military Preparations in the Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Quebec, Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

The Government of Canada received intelligence from Lord Lyons on Saturday morning that Mason and Slidell, with their Secretaries, had been delivered over into the custody of Lord Lyons, and later in the day, the general Press dispatch to the same effect came over the wires. A feeling of relief as from some impending evil at once came over the people, who had been expecting a refusal to give these people up, and a consequent declaration of war. They all seemed rejoiced that hostilities had been certainly postponed, possibly averted altogether, for, as I have before told you, though Canadians would stand by their country's flag in the event of trouble, almost to a man, they do devoutly pray that the evils attendant upon warfare with the States may never overtake them. The impression is, that the American Government honored themselves and the nation which they rule far more by yielding to a just, though possibly unpleasant demand, than they would have done by resisting it because it was unwelcome. The Government organ here, the *Chronicle*, utters similar sentiments, and adds that "the President and his Cabinet deserve all the more credit because they probably acted in opposition to the promptings of a violent and unscrupulous Press, which, if it represents anybody, only speaks for the lowest and most ignorant class of the populace." This is meant for your cotemporary, the New York *Herald*. You can judge more correctly than your correspondent how far the idea is true. I am sure of this, that the *Herald* has caused the sympathies of Canadians to be alienated from the Northern cause; by the recent act of President Lincoln they are in a fair way of being reënlisted in your support against the rebels. Our sympathies may not be worth much, but they are worth having.

Meanwhile we are continuing our defensive preparations. We feel that the possibility of war surprised us in a state of utter defencelessness, such as to invite attack. So we are going to make our militia a little more effective. Hon. J. A. Macdonald, our Attorney-General west, has been appointed, in addition, "Minister of Militia Affairs." The Adjutant-General's Office is being reorganized, and new blood brought in to replace the old fogies, who have let our volunteers go to sleep on their arms these many years; and we shall very likely have 25,000 or 30,000 men tolerably well drilled by next Summer. The Imperial Government, too, continue throwing troops into the Province. The *Persia* landed nearly 2,000 men at Bic, on the St. Lawrence (though she had to put back to Halifax to land her stores.) The troops that have come, and are coming by other steamers, will march overland to Quebec and Montreal. There is a lingering idea here that the Mason and Slidell matter was but an incident in a course of practice to be regularly adopted towards Great Britain. I cannot at all believe it; and so I can't see any necessity for our having more than 10,000 troops or so in Canada. Perhaps, on the receipt of Mr. Seward's letter, the British Government will alter its determination and relax its preparations. I almost hope it may, for it is possible it might be considered an offence by you, and I am confident that the advantages to us of having a few hundred thousand pounds or so of extra British money spent among us, (each regiment causes a circulation of some $100,000 per annum,) would not compensate us for the harm that a bitter feeling between our respective countries would inevitably do.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

A Prosperous Year for the West—Military Matters—Trade in Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The year, which is now drawing to a close, has been, on the whole, one of decided prosperity with the people of the West, notwithstanding the civil war, and the currency difficulties growing out of it. The shipment of the enormous aggregate of fifty-five million bushels of grain from Chicago alone tells the story of a large and profitable business. And then other places along the western shore of Lake Michigan have largely increased their trade, the exports of Milwaukee having been nearly doubled as compared with 1860. The shipping upon the lakes has had full employment, at rates of freight heretofore unheard of. It has been incomparably the best season ever shipowners had. In fact they have made much more money out of the grain business than either the producer or the merchant who handled the grain. One consequence is, that all along the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago new vessels are on the stocks in unprecedented numbers. From ten to twenty thousand tons will be added to the tonnage of the lakes during the Winter and Spring. But the crop to be moved is much lighter than that of last year. Of wheat there is a falling off of fifty per cent., according to the best estimates; of corn, the crop is much lighter, and unless the price shall raise sufficient to bring out corn from the interior of Iowa, we may look for a falling off of ten million bushels in our exports of grain for the season of 1862, as compared with that of 1861. Should the rebellion be quelled, and the Mississippi opened by next Fall, as they ought to be, it will still further affect our exports. In a large portion of this State, and in Iowa, the farmers have been compelled to sell their corn at from six to ten cents—either of which is ruin. This will induce a still more extensive cultivation of Sorghum the coming season—so much so that the production of cereals will be much reduced. The heavy war duties imposed upon saccharines, and their enhanced price, will be a still further inducement in this direction. And it is not improbable that many thousand acres of our best corn land, in the southern half of this State, will be planted with cotton the coming Spring. It is settled that our farmers cannot live by raising grain at present prices. They must diversify their productions, or be overtaken by impoverishment.

There is nothing new in military matters. Volunteering goes forward still quite satisfactorily. It is quite sickly in Camp Douglas, and deaths are occurring almost daily. The camps are much more fatal to our brave fellows than the rebels, and this idle campaign will cost more lives than it would to crush out the rebellion.

In city news there is but little of general interest. We have occasional local excitements growing out of accidents and crimes, but nothing worth recording has occurred during the past week. The weather is fine and business lively on the streets. The receipts of flour and grain are becoming lighter and are now comparatively nominal. Prices are pretty well sustained. Pork-packing is going briskly forward. Receipts of live hogs large—yesterday, 9,136; prices range from $2 40 to $2 80. Cattle market dull and receipts light—from 300 to 500 daily; prices range from $2 to $3 10. Exchange on New-York, ¼@¾ discount, Money market quiet. Currency plenty for legitimate transactions. It is expected that the Constitutional Convention which convenes next week, will "tinker" our currency somewhat.

ITEMS FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

Mr. Speaker Buckner has issued election writs for Feb. 3, to fill vacancies in the House occasioned by the expulsion of King, Silvertooth, Gilbert, Merritt, Matthewson, Boon, Ewing, and Elliott—all, except the two last, lately representing counties of the First District. The five other absentees referred to in my last seem not to have been formally expelled, though cut off from per diem and mileage. Additional evidence of their communion and coöperation with his Provisional Excellency, G. W. Johnson, and with the Provisional Council of Ten, and Kentucky's "Representatives" in the Richmond cabal, may be before the House by the 12th of February, and lead to the formal expulsion of them also, if not of still others.

Before the Legislature's adjournment, Gov. Magoffin approved an act to amend the Code of Practice in Civil Cases, which adds the following to the grounds of action and attachment enumerated in the Code: That the defendant is in the service of the Confederate army, or in any military body coöperating with said army; that he has voluntarily been absent from his place of residence thirty days, and during said period has been voluntarily within the so-called Confederate States or their military lines; or that he has voluntarily left the county of his residence for the purpose of entering the Confederate service, civil or military.

Senator Goodloe, in a recent speech before the Senate, said he believed Gov. Magoffin is at heart a noble and generous man; that he had heard him denounce in unmeasured terms the Russellville proceedings; that, in his belief, an impassable gulf rolled between the Governor and the Secessionists, and the Governor is resolved in good faith to discharge the duties of his office. So be it. If he will, in every respect, act the loyal Governor henceforth, we may forgive him for whatever collusion with the Secessionists or connivance at their conduct he may have been heretofore guilty of.

Mr. Prentice, this morning, praises Gen. Dumont's Bardstown Proclamation as in the right spirit, worthy of a brave Christian soldier, a model for all other commanders of divisions, and calculated to restore thousands of our deluded brethren to their loyalty, if it could be circulated among them.

The Nashville *Banner* says the fight near Munfordsville was "one of the most desperate fights of the war. It was hand to hand from first to last. No men could have fought more desperately than the enemy. The Rangers were equally reckless." It laments the loss of Terry, "a brave and gallant soldier, a promising officer, the idol of his men, a beloved and honored citizen."

The Memphis *Avalanche* and Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* loudly demand "the unfurling of the black flag in every field, throughout the whole South; entire extermination of every vandal Yankee invader; overwhelming and unsparing vengeance; terrific slaughter of all the Hessian scoundrels who set foot upon our sacred soil."

The latest from London is that only 1,500 rebels, under Col. Rains, are at Cumberland Gap. Rumors about the enemy are too conflicting to be very reliable. But I credit the information of your Paducah correspondent about the rebel fortifications on the Tennessee and the Cumberland. It appears certain Gen. Johnston has erected vast fortifications at different points, and connected every rebel camp by telegraph, and made every arrangement so as to concentrate, if need be, at one point, within a few hours, his entire force, from the Gap and Bowling Green to Columbus. The invaders have improved the ample time they have had to strengthen and increase their defences, and their obstructions to our advance.

A large and formidable Union organization is said to exist in New-Orleans—ripe for uprising when satisfied that the National fleet and army will sustain them. Perhaps the mere presence of a formidable force will cause New-Orleans' surrender. The majority of her citizens may be at heart for the Union. The greater part of her Home Guards may rally under the Star Spangled Banner when they see the United States on hand with a sufficient force to sustain them. But, allow me to add, I think I know enough about the New-Orleans and Louisiana people to assure you that Phelps is not the man to send among them. The majority of them will voluntarily come out for the Union only under proper military and political management.

PONTIAC.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Hooker's Division, Quarters Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, near Budd's Ferry,
Sunday, Dec. 29, 1861.

The two drummer boys belonging to the Fifth New-York regiment, who were captured, together with three privates belonging to the First Pennsylvania regiment, Sickles' Brigade, having been released by the rebels, have returned and joined their regiment at Liverpool Point. They report that the three soldiers were dispatched under a close guard to Richmond, and there confined in jail, while the two boys were sent hastily to Norfolk, thence by flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. The names of the prisoners are John Angers, of Boston, Mass., John Harr and Jessie Jackson, of Paterson, N. J. The boys were closely guarded and had no opportunity of obtaining any information in regard to the strength, condition or position of the enemy.

During the past week the rebels have maintained remarkable silence at their batteries at Ship Point. Scarcely a gun has broken the monotonous stillness. They, however, fired a few shots yesterday morning and during the night from Cockpit Point at some schooners passing up the river, but without effect.

Last Monday morning a detachment consisting of Companies A, F and K, Eleventh Massachusetts regiment, were dispatched by Gen. Hooker, under command of Lieut.-Col. Geo. F. Tilsson, upon a tour of duty down the river. During their absence, several important arrests have been made; one of which was a trader residing near Newport, Charles County, who has been engaged in running a schooner between Washington and a point a short distance below the rebel batteries, and supplying them with goods. It is said his brother, of whom the goods were purchased in Washington, is also implicated in the traffic, as having sold goods with perfect knowledge of their destination.

At Millstone Landing, in St. Mary's County, information was communicated to Commander Tilsson, by a party of negroes, that they had been engaged in burying a cannon (a six-pounder) in a bog-hole near by. Company A, Capt. Humphrey, was dispatched to capture it, which was successfully done and forwarded to camp, where it is now disposed in front of the quarters of Col. Blaisdell. It had been detached from its carriage, the carriage and wheels being found in separate localities. Upon inspecting the gun this morning, it was found to be loaded, and four balls were taken out. The drummer who accompanied Company K on this expedition is a man named Samuel Thompson, from Dorchester, Mass., and is seventy-one years old. The expedition has not yet returned, and will not, probably, for several days yet.

Private Rogers, of the Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, died recently very suddenly, from the supposed effects of liquor, and a medical inquest is to be holden on his body to-morrow. It is thought he procured his liquor of the sutler of that regiment. Col. Blaisdell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, has promptly closed the store of the sutler of his regiment upon charges of having sold spirituous liquors to the soldiers.

ARGUS.

THE CONTRABAND ON BOARD THE SPANISH STEAMER.

On Board of the Spanish Steam Ferryboat N'tra Senora de Regla,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., Dec. 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your valuable issue of the 12th ult., there is a communication, under the heading of "A Spanish steamer detained for having contraband matter on board, &c., Friday, Dec. 6, 1861," in which there is an error which casts a shade on the known good character of our Chief Engineer, Mr. John W. Green, of Staten Island, N. Y., which, with your justness, you will take pleasure in publishing the correction. The error read as follows:

"When Maj. Beard, the Provost Marshal, and Capt. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster, discovered, hidden beneath the false bottom of a trunk, and in a carpet-bag, under the pillow of the Engineer, the mail for Havana, and other papers, under the Consular seal."

I was an eye-witness to all the searching, and, in the absence of Mr. Green, I opened his trunk and carpet-bag, and stood by, holding the light, (it was quite dark, being in the engine-room,) while the officer examined the trunk, carpet-bag, bed, and other effects of our chief, Mr. Green, and there was nothing found in or among them that was considered contraband by Maj. Beard. The trunk, with the false bottom, was found in the cabin, and belonged to a party that slept there. None of the Engineer's department have been arrested, as they are all innocent, and are now working on board for "Uncle Abe," as he has chartered the boat for bay and river service for the present.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Brig.-Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, of Virginia, who recently committed suicide in the rebel army, was not a graduate of the Military Academy, as is stated, but the history is confounded with another of the same name and rank who is now in our army on the Potomac, and who commands all the regular cavalry under McClellan. He is a graduate since 1827; since 1833 he has been a dragoon officer of great merit and service.

This explanation will be read with satisfaction by thousands.

H. W. M.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 3, 1862.

$2,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '77	80½	200 Reading R.	35
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	80⅜	250 do	35¼
2,000 Michigan St. 6s.	78	5 Mich. Gen. R.	47¾
2,000 Virginia St. 6s.	50	325 do	48
11,000 Missouri St. 6s.	40½	100 do s30	48
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	59	6 do b10	48¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s	77¾	200 M. S. & N. I Gt'd St	39½
5,000 do	77½	50 do s30	39¼
2,000 M.C.8 ₩ c. 1st M.		75 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19¾
S.F. Conv't Bonds.	92	200 do	19⅝
9,000 T. H. & A. 1st M.	73¾	50 do	19
5,000 G. & C. 2d M.B'ds.	96	60 Panama R.	110¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank	78⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	34⅛
14 D. & H. Canal Co.	84¼	100 do	34⅝
50 do	84½	300 do s10	34¼
100 Harlem Railroad	12¾	100 do	34¼
50 Pac. M. S. Co	93	100 do b5	34¼
50 do b10	93	100 do b15	34¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R. s10	79¾	300 do	34⅜
50 do s3	79⅞	300 do	34
345 Erie Railway	31¾	400 do b3	33⅞
300 do b30	32	100 Chic. & R. I. R. b30	51
100 do b10	31¾	100 do	50⅞
110 do	31⅝	600 do	50¾
150 Erie Railway Pref.	53	350 do c	50
50 do	52½	100 do s15	50¼
55 Hud. Riv. Railroad	37½	50 do b10	50⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref.	30½	100 do b15	50⅜
25 M. & P. Du C. 2d p.	59	23 M. & P. Du C. 1st p.	79

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Missouri State 6s	40	200 Erie Railway	31⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H.		75 do	31⅛
& St. Joseph R.	45½	100 do b60	31⅞
5,000 Georgia St. 6s.	66¾	200 do	31⅜
2,000 Mich. St. 6s.	78½	100 do b60	31¾
5,000 N. Caro. St. 6s.	60	50 Harlem R. Pref.	30
10,000 C. B. & Q. R. R. 8		50 do	29¾
₩ Ct. Bds. ex int	92	50 Mich. Central R. b10	47¼
100 N. Y. Central R. s10	79⅜	50 do	47
100 do	79⅝	100 do s30	47
250 do	79¾	280 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
200 Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	92	250 Panama Railroad	110
100 do	92	150 do b60	111
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	33½	50 do b60	110¾
100 do	33¾	50 do	110¼
50 Chi. & R. Isld. R.	50½	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	65⅛
100 do s30	50⅝		

Friday, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Money Market works easier after the Dividend Payments of yesterday. A good many private lenders appeared in the street to-day, at 7 per cent., and late in the day most of the Brokers reported an easier supply than yesterday. At Bank, the disposition to lend, since the suspension of Specie payments, is not very free, though this reluctance will undoubtedly wear off, as the Banks adapt their daily business with their dealers, and exchanges with each other, to the new state of things. Meanwhile, the number of private lenders, and the amounts offered by the Trust Companies and the prominent Banking houses, are on the increase. In reference to the rules of daily intercourse between the Banks at the Clearing-house, we learn that a good understanding was arrived at, at the last general meeting. Settlements in Specie have been abandoned for the present, and the debtor Banks are to pay up their differences in Loan Certificates bearing 7 per cent. interest, issued by the Loan Committee of the Association, on the pledge of Government Securities at 90 per cent., or ordinary Bills Receivable, at a rate deemed perfectly safe under any contingency. The remaining question relating to the Circulation of the United States Treasury is left, for the preset, to the discretion of each Bank. There is a general, though, perhaps, not universal, good feeling to promote this Circulation to the extent of the present authority of $50,000,000, and an influential majority of the Bank Officers of the City, we believe, favor not only the receipt of these Notes at their counters, but their employment, in payments out, as part of the Currency of the country. Others are ready to receive them on deposit, knowing that they can either pay them out again, in place of their own circulation, or pay them into the Treasury against balances still due the Government under the negotiation of the 16th November. A third opinion is that where large sums of this Circulation is offered on deposit they should be received in account, with the special understanding that checks drawn against the account may be paid in kind. The whole question is of less importance, under the present moderate limit of $50,000,000, to the public than it is supposed to be by some of our Bank Officers. The mistake of the latter is in assuming that an unlimited issue of Circulating Notes of the United States is to be forced upon the country; whereas three other alternatives remain to the Government, even under the existing Loan acts, of paying to the Public Creditors, to wit: one-year 3.65 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, at par; three-year 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, at par; and twenty-year 6 ₩ cent. Funded Stock, at 90¼, or the equivalent of 7 ₩ cent. at par. It is quite possible that neither of these will be immediately resorted to, as the Secretary is no doubt anxious that the whole subject of the prospective finances of the Government should be passed upon by Congress, and ample provisions and guarantees by taxation made for the security of every class of the Public Debt; but it is assuredly within his discretion that he should resort to either, to the unexhausted authority of $50,000,000, while it is not within his power or discretion, if he were disposed to rely upon them, to demoralize the demand United States Notes beyond $50,000,000, nearly the whole of which is required, under the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks, to conduct the ordinary machinery of the Treasury. Even should this sum total create a redundancy, the facility of converting the Notes into 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds at par would stay their depreciation in the market.

There is considerable speculation since the New Year in both Gold and Bills on London. The views of the Bankers and Bullion Brokers are various and somewhat conflicting, and a very pretty "fancy" is likely to be made in the daily operations of the Street of both American Coin and Exchange on England. They of course rise and fall, for the present, together, and we understand that contracts *on time* are already being made, the same as on the Stock Exchange, for the sale and purchase of Bills on London, to be paid for in current funds. The rates to-day are 112¾@113 ₩ cent., while Gold is 101½@102 ₩ cent. The Continental Exchanges are quoted as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 2⅛c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₩ dollar	4f. 98¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₩ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₩ marc banco	38c¼.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₩ florin	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₩ rix dollar	82c.

The Stock Exchange continues more than usually undecided for the first week of the New Year. This grows, of course, out of the different views entertained on the Street in reference to the new order of things at Bank, and the prospective Money wants of the Government. Doubts are expressed, in some quarters, touching the latter, as to the disposition or readiness of Congress to provide ample taxation and other guarantees for new loans, but there is not the slightest authority for such doubts. On the contrary the best advices from Washington are in the contrary direction. Whenever the financial plans of the Treasury and the Joint Committees on Finance in the two Houses are perfected, and the extent of taxation defined, the necessary legislation to carry them out will not be withheld. In the mean time, we see no cause for distrust in the Representatives of the People in regard to voting the most ample taxation for the support of the credit of the Government. Compared with yesterday, prices were lower on the Western Railways, Missouri Sixes, Pacific Mail and Panama. They were also lower at one time on New-York Central, and lower offers were accepted for Erie. After the adjournment of the Second Board, the general market was better, and ultimately closed steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	79¾	Pacific	91½
Erie	31⅝	Galena	65¾
Erie Preferred	52¾	Missouris	40
Rock Island	50⅝	Mich. Central	47¼
Toledo	34¼	Panama	110½

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports a change in one of our eldest and most respected Stock Exchange houses as follows:

"Among the changes in our business houses, consequent upon the commencement of a new year, we notice the withdrawal of Mr. George Carpenter, the senior partner, from the firm of Carpenter & Vermilye, who retires from business life, with the respect of all who knew him, fairly earned during more than thirty years that the house has existed. The remaining partners, Washington R. and William M. Vermilye will continue the business under the name of Vermilye & Co."

There were no sales of Bank Shares, but a small lot of American Exchange, at 78½, that being ⅛ advance over the price of the day before.

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91¾	N. Ia. Goshen Line	82
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub	90	M. S. & N.Ia. s.f. 7 ₩ c.	78
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '74	101	Pac. R.R. sevens.guar.	38
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '66	101	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	86
Erie firsts, '68	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c	73
Erie thirds, '83	87	T.H.&A.sec'ds, 8 ₩ c.	31
Erie fourths, '80	76	L.C.& M.L. G. Bonds	12½
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81½
Hudson thirds, '75	76½	Chi. & N. W firsts,2d s.	36½
Hudson convert. 67	68½	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	97½	N. J. Cen. seconds	99
Harlem seconds, '64	92	Gal. & Chi. firsts	97
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c.	92	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	98¼
Chi., Bur. & Qn. 8 ₩ c.	91	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	84	L. E. & Wab. seconds	45
Mich. So. 7 ₩c.ass'd bs.	60½	Del. L. & W. firsts	98
Northern Ia. firsts	84½	Del. L. & W. seconds	85

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending Jan. 2 and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$2,937,224	$1,869,381	$460,642
Thrown on market	2,605,478	643,338	597,010
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	113,152,624	103,927,100	43,636,689
Thrown on market	111,347,623	97,680,428	45,123,490

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	610	$203,333	267	$88,841	282	$66,232
Mf. of Cot'n.	199	48,556	6	859	444	92,736
Mf. of Silk	91	49,727	15	20,341	48	53,001
Mf. of Flax	109	27,669	9	3,677	98	24,832
Miscellan's	59	17,639	—	—	60	13,3*8
Total	1,068	$346,924	297	$113,718	932	$250,086
		113,718				346,924
Total entered		$460,642	Total marketed			$597,010

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $773,576, including $15,195 on account of Loan and $91,000 for Customs; payments, $1,565,090 including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $6,076,295.

The Atlantic Savings Bank, Chatham-square, has declared a dividend of 6 ₩ cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. This institution has been remarkably fortunate, having received nearly $50,000 more than it has paid out, which has not been the case with the majority of these useful institutions.

The following is an official statement showing the business at the Philadelphia Custom-house for the last month; also, a comparison with the previous years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Merchandise in warehouse Dec. 1	$683,010	$916,729	$944,313
Received in warehouse from foreign ports	56,828	282,303	53,856
Received in warehouse from other districts	38,244	70,138	29,243
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	107,126	86,437	236,242
Withdrawn from warehouse for transportation	16,810	6,661	10,246
Withdrawn from warehouse for export	2,323	11,513	1,236
Merchandise in warehouse, Dec. 31	651,823	1,164,559	784,687
Dutiable merchandise enter'd, for consumption direct	358,739	472,167	272,284
Free goods entered	39,551	200,218	24,000
Domestic productions exp'rted	518,735	771,487	1,630,569

DUTIES RECEIVED.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
December	$127,728	$101,222	$100,413	$184,760
Previous 11 mos.	1,851,214	2,200,355	2,442,849	1,290,862
Total	$1,978,942	$2,301,577	$2,543,262	$1,475,612

The Proposed Paper Currency.

Exchange Place,
New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

It would be difficult for the historian to furnish an illustration of a nation reduced to a more complete state of prostration, so far as its immediate means of self-preservation were concerned, than was the United States of America at the time the present Administration assumed the reins of Government. States had seceded; forts and arsenals belonging to the Government had been seized; tried and it was supposed trustworthy servants had turned traitors; men holding high positions in the Executive Departments had proved faithless; the army was feeble; the navy demoralized; and the country's credit so far shaken that capitalists were hesitating whether or not to complete a half-perfected loan of a few million dollars for which the Government had previously contracted.

A space of ten months has elapsed, and in the midst of a most formidable revolution, with a decreased revenue and depreciated lands, an army of upwards of six hundred thousand men has been levied and maintained; a naval fleet and armament, bidding fair ere long to equal those of the most powerful nation upon the face of the globe, cover the waves; and a loan of nearly two hundred million dollars, without the necessity of having recourse to foreign capitalists, has been effected. The Administration, under whose auspices such astounding results have been accomplished, is surely to be rewarded with the gratitude of the American people, and its views as to the future policy of the Government are entitled to all the confidence which its past successes have so eminently deserved.

In order to maintain the army and navy which have been raised, necessary as they are to restore the Union, and to enforce the Constitution and laws of the land, the expenditure of large sums of money, far exceeding the ordinary receipts of the nation, is required. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that these expenditures, during the present year, will exceed the receipts from all possible sources, under existing laws, by a sum amounting to more than two hundred millions of dollars; and if the war should last another year, he estimates the excess of the expenditures over the receipts during that year at nearly three hundred and eighty millions of dollars. These enormous sums *must* be provided in some way, and unless they can be procured as a loan by the Government they will have to be raised by a direct tax upon the people, a measure fraught with great hardship, inasmuch as it would diminish largely the accumulations of industry without any promise of restoration or compensation.

It would seem idle, in the present state of affairs, to found any reasonable expectations upon procuring the aid of foreign capital. The theory entertained by leading men abroad is that ours is a Government which must sooner or later fail; that there is in it an inherent weakness which must cause it to fall to pieces of itself, and they regard the present rebellion as the natural consequence of that defect, and as the premonitory symptoms of dissolution. Entertaining such views of the nature of our Government, it is not at all likely that they will consent to risk their capital upon its stability until that Government shall, by the exhibition of some undeniable exercise of strength, prove to them conclusively that their views are erroneous. These enormous sums of money have then to be raised from our own people either by loan or taxation. The latter method is not to be thought of. It would not only amount to a confiscation of a large portion of the property of the people, but it would withdraw from the ordinary channels of trade nearly all the specie circulation of the country. They must then be borrowed, and the Government has no option as to who shall be its creditor. That creditor must be the people of the Northern States.

But how are the Northern States to be induced to loan the Government such large amounts? They already are creditors of the Government to the amount of nearly two hundred and fifty million dollars. Nearly all the capital which would seek a permanent investment in Government securities has already been absorbed by previous loans, and the people at large cannot take their money from the ordinary pursuits of business, yielding them large profits in proportion to their investments, and live like retired capitalists, on the interest they may draw from the Government. The Banks could not supply so immense a demand, because they could not find ready customers for the bonds, now that permanent holders have been supplied, and the bonds themselves, not being really needed for purposes of investment, would only be purchased by speculators at prices far below their real value; they would be rated in the list of *fancy Stocks*. It would, then, seem to be impossible to raise so large an amount from an apparently exhausted creditor. But the Secretary of the Treasury, with that gigantic mind which has stamped him as the man of the age in financial matters, has already grasped the difficulty with a master's hand, and has suggested a plan which will, if it meets the approval of Congress, not only relieve the Government to a great extent, but confer a lasting benefit upon the people, and be attended with fewer instances of individual hardship than is usually the case with laws effecting general changes of any kind in a community. The merit of this plan is in the fact that it does not drug the market with United States securities, but creates a demand for them sufficient to meet the necessities of the Government, until a more favorable aspect of affairs may render it less dependent upon its own immediate supporters for assistance. In order to fully comprehend the advantages of the system proposed, it will be necessary to refer briefly to a portion of the past history of the nation, that we may examine it by the lights which experience has furnished to us.

During the major part of the existence of the Republic the funds of the Government were deposited with an institution known as the United States Bank. This was a corporation having a limited number of shares, deriving its powers from a charter granted by the General Government, and having a branch for the transaction of business in all the principal cities of the Union. Its functions were the ordinary ones of banks, issuing bills, receiving funds on deposit, discounting notes, and effecting a business not only in domestic but in foreign exchange. In its charter the Government stipulated that during the existence of the Bank no similar institution should be organized; it was itself a stockholder in the Bank, and had the power of appointing certain of the Directors of the Bank. This institution was organized and maintained upon the principle, then admitted, that it was not only the power but the duty of the Government to furnish to the people a reliable and uniform paper currency—that such a currency was necessary in every business community, and, being necessary, it was as much the duty of Government to give its citizens one that would be of equal value in all parts of the Union as it was to give them a fixed metallic currency. Numerous objections were, however, made against this bank. It was complained that, with the aid of the Government funds, it was enabled to overbid private dealers in the purchase of foreign exchange; that its vast monetary influence was capable of being used, and, in fact, was used, to corrupt National Legislatures, and subject the Government to the dictation of a mere moneyed aristocracy; that it gave unfair advantages to the foreign over the domestic stockholder, and that it savored of favoritism in the Government to give to the private stockholders of a single corporation the immense advantages to be derived from the free use of the Government funds. So popular, however, was this institution, that it required an Executive veto to prevent its being continued by Congressional legislation, and so undoubted were the benefits it conferred, that its loss was bewailed by large numbers of the people as a great national calamity.

The Secretary of the Treasury now proposes a plan which will give to the people all the benefit which was claimed for a National Bank, and at the same time is not liable to the objections raised against one. He does not propose to institute a corporation, fostered and aided by the Government, to compete ruinously with private dealers and institutions, nor does he propose to risk the property of the nation upon the solvency of any particular banking association; but he proposes that the different banks and bankers now existing shall be permitted to circulate only such bills as shall have been previously secured by a deposit made with the Government, standing as trustee between the bank and the people, of the highest securities known to the Government, equal in value to the amount of the notes issued. This fact, made apparent upon the face of the bills, gives to the people the highest assurance of their value, and enables them to circulate freely wherever the Government extends. He also proposes that they shall be redeemable in specie at the respective banks upon presentation, and that they shall be accepted by the Government in payment of all demands except for duties upon imports.

It is obvious to all that a bill thus capable of being converted instantly into specie, and at the same time secured against loss from the failure of the party issuing it, must be of the highest value to the community at large, protecting them from ruinous exchanges and discounts, if the security is only sufficient. I have said that this security is the highest known to the Government—it is the pledge of its own bonds—it is its own contract to pay the money.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his very able report, picturing the immense resources of the nation, and the ease with which, at a much earlier period of its history, it freed itself from an indebtedness proportionably as large as the one now required, has shown us conclusively that the capability of this Government to pay debts of a vastly greater amount than those which it at present proposes to contract cannot be doubted. With a revenue amounting, even in these times, to nearly a hundred millions dollars per year; with a large and constantly increasing industrial population, and with millions of acres of land growing daily in value and in demand, the ability of this nation to pay its indebtedness is beyond dispute. The only possible apprehension that could exist, then, of the non-payment of these bonds would be either that of repudiation on the part of the Government, or a change in the form of the Government. But the answer to that apprehension will, under the system proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be found in every man's pocket. The people, who are the foundation of every Government, would never consent to an act of bad faith, or a change in the form of administration, by which the currency in their own purses would be rendered worthless. By accepting such a currency, the people at large would become, in fact as well as in name, the creditors of the Government; and, if everything else failed or changed, their debt would have to be paid. In this view of the case, the scheme proposed would not only benefit the people by giving them a uniform paper currency of nearly equal value in all parts of the country, but would actually give the Government an additional element of strength, by uniting them more closely to a form of administration upon whose stability the value of their own property would depend.

Not content, however, with affording to the people security against eventual loss from the paper currency thus recommended to them by the Government, let every possible safeguard be thrown around it which human ingenuity can devise. To strengthen the bonds upon which they are issued, let a sinking fund be provided by the imposition of a moderate direct tax upon the people, sufficient to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon them, and, in a given number of years, to absorb the principal. This alone would tend to prevent depreciations in their market value to a very great degree. The only thing which gives credit to the national debt of England is the fund provided by its Government for the payment of the interest thereon. The debt itself is known to be worthless so far as the realization of the principal is concerned; it is so large that it never can be cleared off; but yet the knowledge that it yields an interest, fixed, permanent and sure, imparts to it a real value in the eyes of the people. They purchase it as an heritable annuity, capable of being enjoyed by them during life, and after death transmitted to their heirs. So let the debt of the United States be provided for by a fund set apart for that particular purpose, rendering its creditors sure of their interest, and allowing them to see its surplus accumulating from year to year, and there can possibly be no decline in the value of the securities. This sinking fund could not only be thus made to enhance the intermediate value of the bonds and provide for their gradual payment, but it could be used to keep the paper currency always steady. The value of a paper currency depends almost wholly upon its being capable of speedy transmutation into metal.

If any one bank, then, should fail under this system, the Government out of this sinking fund, could immediately pay to the holders of its bills their full value, and reimburse the fund at leisure from the sale of its hypothecated stock. The holder, then, of a bill need not wait till the tedious operation of winding up the affairs of the bank is performed. He can draw his money immediately from the Government, and the Government can protect itself against loss in any form by compelling the banks to maintain such a margin of securities in its hands as will enable it to realize the full value of the notes issued by a sale in the market any time. The management of the surplus of this sinking fund, after the payment of interest, should be left, in a large degree, to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Solid advantages can often be derived from its prudent use in sustaining the market value of Government securities. Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh made use of the English sinking fund in that way at times to the great benefit of the country. These bills, thus secured and rendered easily convertible, should then be made a legal tender in payment of debts in the places where they are respectively issued.

Having thus shown that the proposed scheme would not only aid the Government, but would be a benefit to the community at large, it remains now to consider the effect which it would have upon the particular institutions upon which it is designed to operate. It would be difficult to imagine any general law upon such a subject which would not be attended with cases of individual hardship; but there are some points in which the Secretary's plan would be of such plain and palpable benefit to banking institutions as a class, that it is hardly necessary to advert to them.

In the first place, it would tend greatly to protect the banks from the effect of that sudden dread as to their solvency which sometimes seizes the popular mind, and which terminates in what is called "a run upon the bank." The holder of their bills, feeling himself secure as to their payment, in any event, will not be in that haste to have them converted into specie, which has caused so many suspensions, and has driven so many institutions into premature bankruptcy.

In the next place, Banks which do business upon a legitimate basis, issuing no more bills than the state of their assets will warrant, will be benefited rather than injured by the change; for, while they have a currency substituted, of equal utility, in their ordinary business, with gold and silver, they at the same time draw a fixed interest from their hypothecated bonds, thus reaping all the advantages of a permanent investment of their capital, while they are using that same capital in their daily exchange.

The institutions which will suffer the most are those which do business upon credit, that is to say, those which issue bills in excess of their assets, thus deriving a profit upon false representatives of a capital that does not exist. These Banks will, by the operation of the Secretary's plan, be obliged to reduce their business and circulation to a legitimate standard. It is hardly questionable that their private loss will, in this instance, be the public gain.

The banks in the State of New-York may suffer slightly from a depreciation in the prices of their hypothecated State stocks; but it is to be hoped that this loss will be more than compensated to them by the increased general security of the banking institutions of the whole country, and the additional deposits which they will, in consequence, be enabled to receive.

It is to be remembered that the Government *must* have these sums of money. Some plan *must* be devised by which they can be procured. History warns us that the people do not readily submit to heavy direct taxes in such emergencies. They demand that the capitalists of a country shall first be assailed. Confiscation acts are passed, seizures are made, forced loans are extorted, corporations are rendered insolvent, and commercial credit is destroyed. The too recent example of affairs in Mexico, and the present paralyzed condition of the Southern banks, warn us to take heed in time, and adopt some measure that will avert possibly impending calamity. The plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury is, in the opinion of the writer, the most sure and the least injurious one that can be devised to meet the necessities of the present crisis. Let it not be attacked until a scheme as efficacious and attended with as little injury has first been proposed. Let him that is desirous to show that this plan is *wrong* be also prepared to show what plan is *right*, but until then, let us do our utmost to support the Government in its efforts to bring about a better state of affairs, and in so doing, add to our own permanence and security.

K.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 3.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½; Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ₩ cent premium.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—COURTSHIP OF CONNECTICUT—BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

IRVING HALL—Afternoon—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A telegram from Halifax gives currency to the terrible rumor that the British steamship *Parana*, with eleven hundred troops on board, had been lost in the St. Lawrence River. The rumor has not been traced to any reliable source, but there is a possibility that it may be true. The hurricane of New-Year's night was very severe in that latitude.

The steam-transports *Cahawba* and *Roanoke* arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Port Royal on the evening of the 30th ult. There is not much news of importance. Preparations were being made by Commodore DUPONT, in conjunction with Gen. SHERMAN, for a new attack upon the rebels—the point of which, for obvious reasons, is not disclosed. The *Wabash* was to be again brought into service to cover the landing of troops, and a number of gunboats were also to be made available. The rebels had made no demonstrations in the vicinity of Beaufort. Later news from Tybee Island is also received. The health of the command there was good, and matters were progressing favorably. One of the National soldiers—a man named MOHR, belonging to the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment—had been killed by a round-shot from Fort Pulaski, while unnecessarily exposing himself.

The Louisville *Journal* states that on Friday night, Dec. 27, Capt. FRY, of Company B, Twentieth Regiment, started out from Warsaw, Ky., with a file of men for Eagle Creek, about 13 miles from the village, having been ordered to arrest Capt. WASHINGTON R. SANDERS, and break up a company of Secessionists, who rendezvoused at his house. When they reached the house of Mr. SANDERS he was not to be found. Upon searching the premises a 6-pound cannon was found buried, together with six kegs of gunpowder, a quantity of rifles, bowie-knives, pistols, swords and percussion caps. The arms, &c., were taken to Warsaw.

A letter from Smithland, Kentucky, states that the fortifications which have been erected at that place, under the supervision of Lieut. DE BUELL, of the Engineer Corps, are strong enough, if defended by 2,000 men, to resist any attack which the rebels can make.

Some of the statements made by Col. MULLIGAN in the lectures which he has recently delivered in Eastern cities, disparaging the bravery of the Home Guards who assisted in the defence of Lexington, have provoked a bitter correspondence in the St. Louis papers. Among others, Capt. LEROY C. DUNCAN, of the Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, publishes a long statement, affirming that the Home Guards did their duty bravely and well.

Among the prisoners at Jefferson City, Missouri, according to the St. Louis *Republican*, is Mr. WILLIAMS, the Delegate to Congress from Colorado Territory. Mr. WILLIAMS was on a visit in Callaway County, where he assisted in stirring up rebellion against the Government in whose councils he was about to participate. A gentleman who was present at his preliminary examination before the Provost-Marshal of Jefferson City, says that Mr. WILLIAMS did not pretend to deny his sympathy with the South, and his hatred of the purposes of the Administration in the present war, declaring it had been his belief that Mr. LINCOLN designed a war for the abolition of Slavery. Upon this ground, Mr. WILLIAMS extenuated his offence for preaching opposition to the Government, admitting now that Mr. LINCOLN had "righted upon that issue." Mr. WILLIAMS stoutly denied the commission of any overt act of rebellion, and claimed that he was a true and loyal citizen, having, as he says, "never done anything."

The Message of Gov. Andrew to the Massachusetts Legislature was delivered yesterday. It enters into a detailed exhibit of the part borne by Massachusetts in the efforts to crush the great rebellion, and reiterates, for the people of the State, the determination to put it down at any sacrifice.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* reached this port yesterday, with advices from Europe to the 22d inst., a very full summary of which was telegraphed from Halifax. The impression then conveyed by the news is borne out by the details—that a much better feeling prevailed regarding the *Trent* affair, both in England and France. The reception of the first dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS had become known, and somehow its character had leaked out, and created a partial revulsion in the public feeling, to the extent of giving the funds a decided rise. As early as the 19th, the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* wrote that the impression in well-informed circles was decidedly in favor of the probabilites of peace; and most of the English papers—of course we except the *Times*, which is bitterly and determinedly hostile—speak hopefully of the possibility of avoiding war. The diplomatic correspondence of Mr. SEWARD, as first published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, had been received, and was extensively and variously commented upon. The *Times* finds in it nothing to praise and much to condemn, while the *Star* points out the revelation that the attitude of the British Government toward that of the United States has been one of continued hostility throughout our troubles.

A curious theory relative to the *Trent* affair has been started in France. It is that the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL entered into a general plan of rebel tactics for the success of secession. In other words, that it was a trap laid for our Government, into which it incontinently fell. In proof of this, it is asserted that Capt. PEGRAM, of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, announced in England that MASON and SLIDELL would not arrive at their destination, and that the *La Plata* would bring news of their arrest. It is also contended that the British Government was in the plot.

The legal aspects of the seizure of the rebel envoys are discussed by the eminent French jurist, D'HAUTEFEJILLE, in a paper which we copy among our extracts. It will be seen that he decides against the legality of the seizure in every respect.

GENERAL NEWS.

A war has broken out at Albany, between the old and the new State Treasurers. Mr. LEWIS, the new Treasurer, neglected to file his bond before the 1st inst., as required by law, and Mr. DORSHEIMER, the old Treasurer, contends that this neglect disqualifies Mr. LEWIS for the office, and that consequently it is his duty to retain possession. Meantime the Comptroller refuses to accept drafts drawn by Mr. DORSHEIMER, and the business of the office is consequently clogged, and will remain so until the question is legally settled.

The will of JAMES D. MCLANAHAN, now admitted to probate by the Surrogate, leaves $2,000 for distribution among the five Boards of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

The Stock market was weak in prices through the early part of yesterday's dealings, but finally closed steady. New-York Central 79¾@79⅞. Exchange rose to 112¾@113 ℔ cent.; currency and gold to 101½@102 ℔ cent.

Flour was in good demand, yesterday, and prices were firmer. A very moderate business was transacted in Grain; Wheat was stiffly held, but Corn was lower. Cotton was inactive, as were also Groceries, Fish, Candles, Fruit, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco and Foreign Liquors. Pork was depressed. Bacon, Lard and Beef were freely purchased. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky and Spirits of Turpentine. The Freight market continued quiet.

The American Difficulty in England.

The importance of distrusting telegraphic abstracts of news cannot be overstated. The Halifax summary by the *Asia* gave no intimation that Mr. SEWARD's dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, in reference to the affair of the *Trent*, had reached London. Yet, from the files of English papers since received, we learn that a knowledge of the dispatch, and its conciliatory contents, had become current in well-informed circles, had acted favorably upon the Stock Exchange and Bourse, and had created a general anticipation of a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

How these intimations had escaped beyond diplomatic boundaries we are left to conjecture. It may be that loyal Americans had gathered some hint of the matter from the National Legation. Possibly Mr. ADAMS himself had deemed it proper to cast the tranquillizing assurances of that letter upon the turbulence of the public mind. The British Foreign Office itself is extremely leaky; and it has been proved on more than one occasion that there are those who realize fortunes on the Stock Exchange, dealing upon scraps of information picked up corruptly in Downing-street. But it is quite certain that the British Government was at every pains to conceal the arrival of such pacific overtures. The dispatch to Mr. ADAMS unquestionably reached that Minister by the 17th December. There can be no doubt that he hastened with it at once to Lord RUSSELL, and that by the 18th it was known to the British Ministry, and to its organs in the newspaper Press, that the American Government had intimated its disposition to adjust the difficulty in the most amicable manner. Yet it was after this that the *Post*, the *Times*, the *Globe* and the *Observer*, the exponents of ministerial views, poured out their most malignant assaults upon the Government of the United States. The infamous attack upon the design of the stone blockade, which we yesterday reproduced from the columns of the *Times*, was printed on the 19th. Similar tirades, evidently designed to inflame the hatred and hostility of the British public against this country, appeared in the other ministerial journals, not one of which referred to the evidence of American frankness and fair dealing, of which the Foreign Office was possessed. On the contrary, the *Morning Post* of the 21st, referring to the rumors current relative to the amicable assurances of the Seward dispatch, gives that prominence in its columns which official announcements only receive, to a statement that a dispatch *had* reached Mr. ADAMS by the *Asia*, and had been read by him to the Foreign Secretary, but denies in express terms that it refers in the slightest degree to the seizure of the rebel agents. We reprint this remarkable declaration in another column. All that can be said of it is that the official print has deliberately uttered a falsehood, or that it has been permitted by its official "inspirers" to make a false and injurious statement.

At all events, it is only too evident that the Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON had no urgent desire, at the moment, to allay the popular clamor for war, which it had been instrumental in raising. The publication of the dispatch of Nov. 30, would have exerted a decided influence in that direction. A nice calculation of time may indeed have suggested the possibility of the new of ssuch subsidence reaching America before President LINCOLN's answer to Lord LYONS had been made, and so destroying the moral effect of the British wrath and belligerent demonstrations upon the action of the American Government; and the withholding of so effective a sedative may thus have been dictated by refined State-craft. But there are too many evidences of the willingness of the Whig Ministry to have a brush with the United States, to render such explanation entirely satisfactory; and we can only accept it with serious reserve. We have at least the assurance that a war cannot be made upon us without adequate ground; we know such ground has for the present been removed; and we have strong reason to doubt whether, after so striking a proof of our love of justice and fair-play as we have offered in the delivery of SLIDELL and MASON, the British Government will find popular support in opening a contest wherein it must be recognized in the forum of nations as the wanton aggressor.

A MESSAGE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—The Message which Gov. ANDREW has just sent to the Massachusetts Legislature is certainly the most extraordinary document of its kind ever penned. It fills seventy-five huge octavo pages, and is of a vastness of design that takes for granted the whole theory of a future state of being. We print on another page a *finite* portion of it—"the rest is silence." Nothing could be more curious than the effect produced by this strange mixture of mundane affairs with rapt transcendental speculation, and the Governor seems to have drawn his inspiration now from official statistics and now from the Vishnoo Parana. But it contains a splendid record of work done by Massachussetts, nevertheless, and the recital of the raising, recruiting, training, arming and equipping the twenty-seven thousand men she has in the field in defence of the Republic, and the zeal, earnestness and vigor that pervades the whole movement, give the effect of a living war-ode thrown off by the old Puritan Bay State.

The French Doctrine of Neutral Rights.

In another column will be found the translation of an article on the *Trent* case, ("Questions of Maritime International Law,") by one of the foremost of living publicists, M. HAUTEFEUILLE, author of the *History of Maritime International Law*, and of the *Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Nations during Naval Warfare*.

It need hardly be said that this leading champion of neutral rights condemns, *in toto*, the act of Capt. WILKES, which he declares to be a violation of all the principles regulating international relations. He decides: First, that in no case can there exist contraband of war on a neutral vessel sailing between two neutral ports. Second, that, even if there were contraband of war, the sole right of the cruiser would be to seize the vessel and to carry it into one of the ports of his own country to have it legally sentenced. Third, that persons cannot, in any case, be considered as contraband of war. Fourth, that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, not being in the military service of the Southern Confederation at the moment of their arrest, could not be carried off from the neutral vessel in which they were sailing.

As our Government has closed the question practically, M. HAUTEFEUILLE's reasonings have, of course, no longer other than a theoretic interest. But it is a subject of vast and expanding future that of neutral rights, and the views of this eminent jurist, which are expressed with all that matchless clearness that marks the French mind, have a permanent interest in connection with a case that promises to work out results of a magnitude that could never have been anticipated. The decision come to by our Government, happily leaves us in the position which is ours logically and by tradition—namely, as vindicating for ourselves and conceding to others the most liberal interpretation of the rights of neutrals. There is very little in the spirit of M. HAUTEFEUILLE's plea for the maritime rights of neutrals that does not entirely accord with the spirit of the American policy. But as regards the application of general principles to special privileges, it is obvious that he goes beyond any ground ever assumed by the United States, and places himself in direct antagonism to the position of England. Thus while the Queen's proclamation declares dispatches to be contraband of war, he pronounces such a declaration "completely opposed to all the principles of international law." What "international law" is, when the three foremost maritime Powers of the world hold views so divergent each from each, it would be hard to say.

M. HAUTEFEUILLE's views are evidently formed with no bias towards England, whose maritime truculence and tyranny he duly appreciates. "All the world knows, and the English themselves avow, that the British Government has never respected any law on the seas; its interest, its ambition, and its commercial avidity have always been the sole rules of its conduct, when it was a belligerent." That lawless maritime despotism, let us say, will never more be permitted. And it is certainly a benefit that outweighs a thousand such sacrifices of National sensibility as the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL occasioned, that, in accepting Great Britain's claim for the limitation of belligerent rights, that domineering Power is committed before the world to principles from which it will find it impossible ever hereafter to recede. M. HAUTEFEUILLE will be the first to appreciate the immense service which the policy of the American Government has thus rendered the whole world.

WHAT SPAIN PROPOSES IN MEXICO.—The proclamations of the Spanish commander of the Mexican expeditionary force, to his soldiers and the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, announce to us what Spaniards propose to accomplish in Mexico. "The Spanish troops who occupy your city," says Don MANUEL GASSET to the Vera Cruzans, "have no mission of conquest, no merely interested views. They have been led hither solely by the duty of demanding satisfaction for the failure to comply with treaties, and the acts of violence committed against our countrymen, as also by the necessity of obtaining guarantees that similar outrages shall not be repeated." But these are not the only objects of the expedition. "To *reconquer the affection of those who were, in other times, our brothers*," is also one of the achievements which, the General assures his comrades, in his military address, they are expected to perform.

The means which Spain is employing to compass these ends are certainly peculiar; and if they prove effectual, the Mexican susceptibilities must be quite as eccentric. A Spanish armada appears in the harbor of Vera Cruz to demand "satisfaction" for treaties violated and wrongs sustained. But does it cast anchor and postpone operations that a messenger may visit the capital state his grievances, and return with the response? Not at all. The object of Spain is martial, not diplomatic; her business is to provoke, not to avert a contest. Accordingly she disembarks troops, violates Mexican soil, seizes on a Mexican city, and commences the work of aggression without having made a single effort to obtain redress by peaceful negotiation! Spain has acted in this matter as if she herself had never disregarded treaties—had never defrauded foreigners of their property, or offered outrage to their persons. The catalogue of her sins, however, is not yet complete. While assuring the Vera Cruzans, through her General, of protection, and inciting them to devote themselves, as usual, to their various pursuits, she at the same time subjects them to military rule, and commands them to surrender their arms within twenty-four hours of the period at which was published the proclamation declaring their city in a state of siege, and its citizens without freedom!

Such have been the first acts of European aggression in Mexico—such the expedients by which Spain hopes to "*reconquer* the *affections*" of her Mexican progeny! Her course of policy so far, indeed, indicates very plainly that she designs to reconquer them; but, instead of regaining their *affections* by proceedings so outrageous, she is sowing the seeds of a harvest which may render her ambitious schemes impossible of execution.

Readiness for the Advance.

It is impossible to say when that general advance of the army, from the different military centres, which has been so often predicted, will really take place. But one thing can be said now, which could never have been said before—that at very many points affairs are almost, if not quite, ready for a grand forward movement. The advance of the main body in Kentucky has been impossible heretofore for the reason that that superb structure, the railroad bridge over Green River, had been destroyed by the rebels, and there was no other means by which our army could cross that stream, so difficult of passage. It was over this bridge, also, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, that supplies and stores of every kind would necessarily have to be conveyed to our army after it began its Southward march. But the bridge is now repaired, and a large part of our Kentucky army is already on the south side of Green River, while the remainder is pouring over with all possible rapidity. When the whole of the body now on the line of the railroad shall have crossed, it is likely enough that there will be somewhere about sixty-five or seventy-five thousand Western soldiers within five hours' march of the rebel works and the rebel horde at Bowling Green. It is hardly within possibility that, situated as things there are, and with the spirit which pervades that division of the army, a general and a very fierce engagement can now be delayed. It is hardly possible that the army will sit down on the warm side of the river and intrench itself, in Potomac style. Such a policy has been necessary in the latter case; but nothing could be gained, and very much would certainly be lost, if Gen. BUELL were also to adopt it. All the signs in the Western sky will fail if there be not a movement before the current month runs out. Certainly everything there now seems ready.

Gen. HALLECK's column, too, naval and land, seems now to be almost ready for motion. Missouri is practically cleared of the rebel army, excepting, of course, the strong marauding bodies in the Southwest, whom it were useless to pursue in that direction, and the gangs of banditti roaming all over the State, which can only be extirpated in time, and by a State Military Police. But, as we showed the other day, the inland navy at his command is now, at last, all collected at the rendezvous at Cairo; the river marines are there at their posts; a very large body of troops, well-drilled and equipped, are all ready to move forward, whether on Columbus or in some other direction, a very short time now should tell. At no former time that the promise of an advance in this line has been made, were things in any such condition of readiness for it as they are at the present moment.

The army of the Potomac is not only as ready now to advance as ever it was, but a good deal better prepared; and the wings of the main body seem to be almost quivering in the prospect of a movement. Perhaps, however, it will be found before long that this main division is only waiting for the result of the great battle pending in Central Kentucky; and if that prove, as, after calculating the forces and the chances, we entertain little doubt it will, a decisive triumph to the National arms, the disheartened rebels at Manassas and Richmond will find themselves suddenly and vigorously pressed upon by three great columns, moving upon them from three directions. Gen. ROSECRANS is at Romney, all ready, when ordered, to advance to Winchester. When Gen. BANKS moved back from Darnestown to Frederick, it was thought by some that he was undoubtedly going to hybernate in that ancient town; but the fact is, he is in better trim to cross the river and pierce the mountains to-day than ever before. He, with the others, now only waits the word.

Gen. BURNSIDE's naval expedition is now almost, if not quite, ready for movement. The ships of this formidable fleet are at Annapolis, and the land force is ready to embark. Nobody knows what is its destination; but the Yorktown rebels are indulging in a panic, caused by the belief that it is bound thither. They will undoubtedly ascertain before long.

Another contingent of BUTLER's expedition also left Boston yesterday, bound, probably, for the far South. From Port Royal we publish news this morning that a heavy movement inland from that point is again on the *tapis*. Indeed, at every point of our operations, there is not only, as there has been, preparation for movement, but, apparently, a general readiness for it. It would seem, from all these instances, that those who predict a speedy and general advance now, have something more definite to build upon than they found available at any previous time.

BELL BRITTAIN ABROAD.—It will gratify a wide circle of acquaintance, who suffer with fortitude the prolonged absence of Mr. HIRAM FULLER from this city, to know the health of that gentleman to be excellent, and that he has just made his *début* on British boards in London Assurance. Specifically, he has lectured in a West End hall before some scores of Americans, sprinkled with Yankee-hating Englishmen, in favor of the rebellion and in reprobation of the tyrannical abolition crusade the Lincoln Government is waging against the brave and independent spirits of the South. The success of this first appearance of the brave "Colonel" was marred by two or three circumstances. One was that he caused himself to be announced in puff preliminary by the London papers, as a gentleman amply, and, of course, favorably indorsed by the American Press; and to be introduced to his auditory as a "Colonel of the American Army;" whereas, it is needless to say, he will find it as difficult to produce such indorsement from any respectable print in America, as the commission under which he has been authorized at any time to command a regiment. It was another exceedingly unpleasant incident that the lamentable matter of his lecture was vigorously hissed throughout; the only applause following an allusion, which none could make more touchingly than the "former editor of the *New-York Mirror*," was to the sorrow of the Queen. The truth is, the Colonel FULLER, of the American Army, is, in more respects than one, a bit of imposter. Could his audience have found it out?

An Old Foe on American Affairs.

Mr. THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN, formerly British Consul at Boston, has contributed his quota to the volume of abuse and misrepresentation that the English Press has been engaged in pouring out upon the United States since the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners became known in that country. Mr. GRATTAN's qualifications for the task he has applied himself to, are well known through his work on *Civilized America*; and he has furnished further proof of them in the pamphlet which he has just published. The North is, throughout its pages, treated with contempt and contumely, whilst the South is praised and encouraged. To repeat all that is written in this strain, would be throwing oil on flame, and it is more to the purpose to set forth Mr. GRATTAN's views as to what is likely to come out of the affair of the *Trent*. There is, he assures us, for the time,

> "a perfect moral solidarity between the Confederate States and England. The outrage on our flag, by the seizure of their citizens while under its shelter, binds us together in a common cause. The release of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL and their Secretaries, would sever that temporary connection, and bring both parties back to their normal positions. One would continue its attitude of a hostile belligerent Power; the other would resume that of a neutral sovereignty. But a refusal to yield up the prisoners unlawfully captured, would at once throw our Government and the Southern Confedercy into *alignement*, probably into each other's arms; and a recognition of independence, with a treaty of amity and alliance, on the broad basis of National freedom and commercial liberality, would simultaneously take place."

But Mr. GRATTAN does not incline to the belief that the demands of Lord LYONS would be met by a direct refusal. He thinks it probable that the Government will "endeavor to stave off a direct reply, and leave the personal questions in suspense, while striving to keep the others in abeyance." We get further into his views in proceeding to ascertain what the other questions referred to are. He asks whether the recognition by England of the Confederate States, pending the negotiations for the release of Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL and the others, would necessarily involve her in a war with the Union; and whether the refusal of England any longer to acknowledge the blockade of the Southern ports would lead to such result? "It should be remembered," he observes, "that these two questions may call for solution before what is now considered the main one, is settled." This is important. The London *Times* would have us believe that a declaration of war would follow immediately upon the withdrawal of Lord LYONS, and that such withdrawal would result from any course that Mr. SEWARD might adopt other than immediate and unconditional compliance with the British demands. Mr. GRATTAN seems of a different opinion. England, he thinks, will negotiate. What, then, will become of the blustering of the London *Times*?

Mr. GRATTAN admits that the North has not received the sympathy of England, and accounts for it by the anti-slavery feeling, to which the policy pursued at Washington has not sufficiently ministered. He tells us that, "terrible as would be the results of a servile war, there is great likelihood that the inconsiderate shout for immediate abolition would ring in the ears of all England like an alarm bell, and stir the depths of popular feeling with the fervor of the Reformation, or the fanaticism of the Crusades." He shows that the North has not been guiltless in the matter of Slavery, and concludes therefore that the war has nothing to do with the abolition, or even the amelioration of Slavery. He reminds us that almost the last act of Congress, even after secession, was to confirm in almost every particular, the privileges secured to slave-owners by the Constitution. He maintains that the real object of all that has been done by the North for the limitation of Slavery, was to gain an additional number of members in Congress for the Free States. "By means of these," he says, "they hoped to put down Free Trade and the principles of commercial liberty, inflict on the South a system of tyrannical taxation, establish tariffs and monstrous illiberality, to the injury of English industry, and foster their own manufactures on spurious and nearly exploded schemes of political economy." But what is England to do? According to Mr. GRATTAN, the South is to be recognized, whatever may come of the present *imbroglio* about the rebel Commissioners. The tide of public opinion, he tells us, is rising fast throughout England toward the recognition of the Confederate States. Government must feel the swell, and are no doubt trimming the vessel of the State to spread all sail in that direction. The French Emperor, he asserts, is anxious for the recognition of the South, but wishes England to take the initiative; while these two great Powers are hesitating, Spain may snatch from them the *merit* of the act.

> "Spain," says Mr. GRATTAN, "is one in that trinity of nations whose fleets and armies are on the sea for the nominal purpose of chastising miserable Mexico for numerous offences against them. Their wrath against that wretched land may be allowed to cool; it will suffer nothing by delay, and the joint armament can easily be turned toward the coast of the beleaguered Confederate States. What is to prevent Spain, on her own account—with the strongly suspected fact that the outrage on the *Trent* was perpetrated in Spanish waters, and remembering how promptly the American Government acknowledged the independence of Mexico and seized on Texas for itself—from now retaliating by the recognition of those twelve Confederate States, with the tacit consent of her two great Allies? Who doubts that the large force now steaming through the Gulf had a possible ulterior destination, or that its commanders were not, at any rate, forewarned of such a contingency?"

Good reasons are given by Mr. GRATTAN, from his own point of view, for the recognition of the South by England. There is no hope, he believes, of the North abolishing Slavery; whilst the external slave-trade would cease with the separation of the South, because it is carried on by Northern ships. On the other hand, the disruption would deprive the North of

> "much of its aggressive ability, and insure a greater degree of circumspection in its intercourse with European nations, and more especially with England. Its chief elements of strength—the handling of Southern cotton and tobacco, and forced sales, to the Southern States, of its manufactures, and forced shipments of its cotton, coastwise, in Northern vessels—will all be taken from it, and these great elements of profit offered as prizes to the commercial enterprise of the world. The South, as an independent nation, will form an effectual counterpoise to the North. It will be its interest to keep in check the domineering influence of the North; and in no way can this be so well effected as by curtailing its manufacturing and navigating interests. Should the civil war be protracted until the South may become exhausted, and the result be a forced reconstruction of the Union, it must be clear that the Government would then become much stronger, more centralized, more vigorous than that of the original Union. It will be wielded, in effect, by the Northern majority, and, of course, its policy will be to foster Northern manufactures and shipping; and thus a new Union would be far more dangerous to the peace of the world than even the old one, for who can believe that a disbandment of the immense armies existing, and to be so easily augmented, would take place without a blow being first struck against Canada?"

The candor of the foregoing passage is extraordinary. The Union must be destroyed, in order that Canada may be preserved to the British Crown, and English manufactures take the place of American in the Southern States. This is what, in effect, Mr. GRATTAN says; and he urges that the South should, to such ends, be supported at once by her recognition by England, lest she should be forced to return to the Union, and America retain her greatness and prosperity. But while such is, doubtless, the opinion of the English shopkeepers, who look with eagerness for the occasion of war offered by the presumed American contumacy in the *Trent* affair, such is not, we confidently believe, the view of the British masses, and certainly not the view of the Government. Else might we urge every possible preparation for war, without further delay.

THE NEW-YORK SUN IN OLD HANDS.—Among the many changes brought to our notice by the incoming of the New Year, none has been more gratifying than the resumption by MOSES S. BEACH of the entire control, pecuniary and editorial, of the *Sun*. During many years there was no more thoroughly conscientious or laborious member of the editorial fraternity than he, and when, a year since, he announced his retirement from the management of his paper, and his determination thenceforth to devote his life to rural enjoyment and domestic repose, he met with sincere congratulations at all hands, that the fruits of his labor had been so plenteous as to permit him to act thus wisely. Circumstances not necessary to notice, have altered his determination, and with the New Year he came again, and has formally written himself Editor and Sole Proprietor of the New-York *Sun*. Of his new career, we have a brief programme in the announcement of various improvements in the character of the paper; among others, one of those continued tales which were among its most popular characteristics in the days of its highest popularity. The name of the writer, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, is a warrant that the story of "The Hunted Down," will be of the utmost melodramatic interest Mr. BEACH is assisted in his labors by Mr. CHURCH, who, while connected with the *Sun* for months past, has been a protestant against and a dissenter from the policy which its recent managers substituted for that of its founders and earlier conductors.

IMBROGLIO AT ALBANY.

The Old State Treasurer Refuses to Give Up his Office.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

There is conidserable of an imbroglio at the State House to-day. Ex-Treasurer DORSHEIMER appeared in the office this morning, and took possession, refusing to give up the keys to his successor, Mr LEWIS. Mr. DORSHEIMER insists that, as Mr. LEWIS did not file his bond before the 1st of January, he is not qualified, and that the old Treasurer holds over. The Secretary of State, however, issues a certificate hat Mr. LEWIS is elected, and has duly filed his bond. It appears that Mr. LEWIS was not aware that the bond should have been filed before the 1st, and hence the technical mistake. Comptroller ROBINSON refuses to accept drafts drawn by Mr. DORSHEIMER, so that a portion of the business of the office is at a stand-still. Mr. DORSHEIMER declares his intention of testing the case, by compelling Mr. LEWIS to proceed to oust him by *mandamus*.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 3.

A fire occurred, about 2 o'clock, this morning, in the basement beneath the American Telegraph Office, and before it could be subdued, the lower floor and battery-room were completely burned out. HOWARD's Express Office, adjoining, was also much damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, 11 o'clock, A. M.

The damage to the telegraph office does not exceed $800, which is insured. The fire, being confined to the basement portion of the building, the telegraph instruments escaped without injury. Telegraphic communication with the country continues without interruption.

The operators were on duty at the time the fire broke out in the fourth story of the building, and the stairway becoming densely filled with smoke, there was considerable alarm for a short time about their safety. All escaped, however, without injury. A boy believing his escape was cut off, was rescued by a ladder.

The front portion of the basement, on Chestnut-street, was occupied by Mr. TRENWITH, dealer in periodicals. His establishment was completely destroyed. The fire probably originated there.

Most of the goods in HOWARD's Express Office were damaged by water and smoke. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained.

News from India and China, Received by the Asia.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Nov. 29.

Shirtings dull and prices unchanged. Raw silks and Indigo unchanged. Copper Sheathing active; ditto Tile unaltered. Exchange, 2s. ⅜d. Government Securities, 4 per cents, 14½ discount; do. do. 5 per cents, 3 discount. Freights active and advancing.

By Telegraph from Alexandria.

CANTON, Friday, Nov. 15.

Gray shirtings dull; water twist dull. Tea dull and unchanged. Total export of Tea to date, 42,839,000 pounds. Exchange unaltered.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Gray Shirtings active. Tea quiet. Silk dull and declining; settlements in Silk in fortnight. 3,500 bales; export to date, 26,600 bales. Exchange advanced one farthing.

For Europe.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Persia* will sail for Liverpool from this port on Monday night or Tuesday morning next. Commercial dispatches left with Mr. GEORGE STOKER, No. 145 Broadway, from 1 to 4 P. M. on Monday, will be transmitted and placed on board.

Obituary.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 3.

GERRIT W. LANSING, of this city, died at 10 o'clock this morning.

A SCHOONER LOST ON THE SOUND.—We learn from a gentleman who came from New-York by the Stonington boat, on Wednesday night, that a schooner, name unknown, was run into by the Norwich boat, *City of New-York*, and sunk—all on board being lost. The casualty occurred off Stratford, Conn. Another account says the schooner capsized. Unavailing efforts were made by the steamer to find the crew.—*Providence Post.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Message of Gov. Andrew—What the State has Done Towards Crushing the Rebellion.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

Gov. ANDREW's message to the Legislature was delivered to-day. The document is of unusual length, including all matters of local interest, and a general history of facts and figures, showing the part Massachusetts has thus far taken against the Southern rebellion. The ordinary expenditures of the year foot up about [illegible]; the ordinary revenue about $1,127,000. The war expenses foot up nearly $3,385,000. To offset this the State has been reimbursed by the Government $775,000, and by other sums, making the aggregate refunded nearly $1,000,000. The troops sent into the field both for three months and three years, with the exception of one battery, have been fully armed and equipped by the State.

The Governor recommends that the State assume the collection of the direct National tax of $824,581, being its proportion of the $20,000,000 authorized by Congress. The State has contributed five regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and one battalion of rifles of her militia to the three months' service. To the three years' service she has sent as volunteers twenty-four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, two companies of Sharpshooters, and an infantry battalion of five companies. Six companies more become attached to two regiments from New-York.

The Governor urges the repeal of the constitutional discrimination between citizens of alien and those of American birth.

The recommendation made by the General Government, with reference to coast defences, is fully indorsed. A communication from Gen. TOTTEN upon this subject will be laid before the Legislature. Military education in our common schools is recommended. The whole number of enrolled militia is 157,496. The whole number who have gone into the volunteer service of the United States is reported by the Adjutant-General as 27,275. About 11,000 more are estimated to be in the naval service as sailors and marines, leaving 127,000 at home, besides those men capable of the ordinary duties of civil life, not included within the prescribed age for military enrollment.

The Governor closes his Message as follows:

"The great rebellion must be put down, and its promoters crushed beneath the ruins of their own ambition. The greatest crime of history must receive a doom so swift and sure that the enemies of popular government shall stand in awe while they contemplate the elastic energy and concentrative power of democratic institutions of a free people. The monstrous character of the crime has never yet been adequately conceived; nor is language able fitly to describe it. Groundless and causeless in its origin, it began and grew up, and continues under the lead and direction of men who had received all the favors and enjoyed all the blessings of our Government, and who were bound by official oaths to maintain it. Reckless of consequences and determined to ruin where they could not rule, they conspired against the welfare of nearly thirty millions of people and their countless posterity. They plunged them with inconceivable madness into every danger and suffering and sorrow which can be generated into domestic war. They stand with souls blackened by the selfish and audacious barbarity of the crime, red-handed and guilty before God and history of the slaughter of the innocent and the blood of the brave. Whether right or wrong in its domestic or foreign policy, judged by whatsoever standard, whether of expediency or of principle, the American citizen can recognize no social duty intervening between himself and his country. He may urge reform, but he has no right to destroy. Intrusted with the precious inheritance of liberty, and endowed with the gift of participation in a popular Government, the Constitution makes him at once the beneficiary and the defender of interests and institutions he cannot innocently endanger, and when he becomes a traitor to his country, he commits equal treason against mankind. The energies, wisdom and patience of the people, their capacity for government as a corporate whole, and their capacity of voluntary obedience and subordination, whether in camp or at home, are now on trial. This is no merely local or accidental temporal act of insurgency, to be treated by police measures and civil correction. It is war—dreadful, solemn war. The influences, institutions and adherents of despotic ideas and systems of reaction against the ideas of progression in liberal Government, have arrayed themselves against the only people, and the only national Power where Democracy has a citadel and a home on the face of all the earth. The despotic element in America, conspiring against our country's national life, anticipated its own earliest demonstrations of force, by trying to extend the conspiracy to the inclusion of all the "nations who feel power and forget right." Involved in this controversy for life, for freedom, and for honor, let Massachusetts, in following the flag, and keeping step to the music of the Union, never fail to prove to all the world that in all the characteristics of her people she is to-day as she was of old, when she it was who first unfurled the flag and pitched the tune. Henceforth there will be no one to consider how to reconstruct the Union, excluding New-England from the sisterhood of States. Wherever for treasure, or heroism, or blood, was the call, they heard the people of New-England have responded by opening the lap of their industry and by the march of their braves, and now when the beauty of our Israel has has been slain in our high places, and when her LEE and REVERE and ROCKWOOD and BOWMAN lie in felons' cells, and hundreds of her sons wear out their hearts in sad captivity, victims of their valor and devotion to our Union, one irrepressible impulse moves our people and inspires our soldiers in the field—one prayer to see the day when an army of loyal Americans shall hammer at the doors of their prison-houses with both hands pledged to the solemn task of war, and with neither hand averted to uphold the institution which is the cause of all this woe, and that their brow shall turn not back and their sword return not empty until the grand deliverance shall be accomplished. Maryland, I gladly point you to our oasis in the midst of all the resentments of the hour. A Committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, acting under instructions from that body, have addressed the Executive of Massachusetts, seeking to learn the condition of the widows and orphans of the patriots who were murdered at Baltimore on the 19th of April, and to be informed of any persons who were dependent on them for support, in order that the State of Maryland may take such action in that connection as befits its sense of justice and honor. Cordially appreciating the honorable and humane sentiments of the House of Delegates of Maryland, the letter of their Committee is herewith communicated to the General Court, and I have directed the necessary investigation to be made to answer its inquiries.

Senators and Representatives: I invoke you, study to promote all the interests of morality, industry, thrift and valor, so that our Commonwealth and her people may crown all the heights of enterprise, virtue and honor. Attended by your wisdom, supported by your sympathy, I reascend the chair so often and so worthily filled by great magistrates and good men, and you will assist my unequal steps in treading the paths their lives illuminated. Inspired by trust in God and an immortal hate of wrong, let us consecrate to-day every personal aspiration and every private hope in our united apostrophe to our country and her cause. "Where thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried."

MICHIGAN.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

DETROIT, Friday, Jan. 3.

An extra session of the Michigan Legislature convened at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's Message suggests the liquidation of the direct National tax by releasing the National Government from reimbursing that State on account of war expenses to an equal amount.

Twenty-four thousand men have been furnished by Michigan for the war, of which ten regiments were for three years, one battery of artillery and one regiment for three months. The volunteers have been raised at the expense of the State, costing $539,000, of which $92,000 has been refunded by the United States Government.

In view of the manifest disposition of foreign Powers intermeddling with our domestic affairs, he recommends that a provision be made for the organization and uniform of the militia, to constitute an active force, and their speedy enrollment, to be subject to draft at any time, and, while not favoring the erection of extensive fortifications, he advises the Legislature to urge upon Congress the immediate necessity of establishing, at some convenient point in the Northwest, an arsenal and manufactory of arms and munitions of war; and also a naval station, to be located in Michigan, as being most advantageous, both from the extent of the coast, and her unequaled resources for ship building.

In alluding to National affairs, he attributes our complications abroad and troubles at home to the inactivity of the army, and says that the people will not tamely submit to see our armies used to protect slave property of the rebels, when the most active means should be taken to suppress the rebellion, sparing nothing and apologizing to nobody for our actions.

Gov. Hicks' Message.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

The Legislature of Maryland formed a quorum on Thursday, when the annual message of Gov. HICKS was received and read. It is an excellent business document, and presents to the consideration of the Legislature a plain statement of the several matters requiring their attention, which have come under his observation. The message is of very moderate length, and should be read by every one interested in the affairs of the State. One notable feature in it will be read with indignation. In consequence of the recklessness of the late Legislature, he says, the expenses of the State have exceeded the income by over $400,000!

In the face of this deficiency that body was willing to run the State further in debt to the amount of *two millions of dollars*, which sum was to have been placed under the control of a board of "Public Safety," of which ENOCH LOUIS LOWE was to have been the chief dictator, the object of which was to have brought upon us a civil war, and to have caused our State to have taken an armed position against the Government of the country. The annunciation of the fact of this large deficiency in our resources is a still further reason for the necessity of a searching reform, to which we called attention in our last.

Among other important matters to which the Governor calls attention, is the division of the State into Congressional districts under the new census, by which Maryland loses one member. Also for making provision for obtaining the sense of the people as to their wishes for holding a Convention to revise the Constitution, and for the election of delegates thereto; the latter he proposes, for economy, to be elected at the time of taking the sense of the people as to their decision on the question. If they decide on calling a Convention, then the delegates are to meet, but not otherwise.

The Governor pays a just and handsome compliment to his successor elect, and closes his message with the announcement of his retirement to private life again, with the consciousness that full justice will be done to his motives and actions in the very peculiar circumstances in which he has been placed during a large portion of his term of service.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR AN ATTEMPT AT PRIZE FIGHTING.—At an early hour yesterday morning a large number of arrests were made by the Police of persons who were suspected of being about to engage in or to attend a prize fight which, it was said, would take place in New Jersey, about ten miles beyond Hoboken. The Police Department were apprised of the contemplated encounter, and active measures were at once taken by Superintendent KENNEDY to frustrate the entire plan. Officers were stationed at the several ferries leading to New Jersey, and as soon as any suspicious-looking persons arrived in a carriage, if the driver was unable to give a satisfactory answer to the question as to whither he was bound, the inmates of the vehicle were taken into custody and forthwith dispatched to the Station-house. In this way about thirty arrests were made at the different ferries between 2 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The parties arrested were yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and no evidence as to their intent to violate the law being produced, they were released. The officials succeeded, however, in putting a stop to, for a time at least, an illegal and bloody encounter.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—ANN HART, a cook in the family of Mr. FOSTER, residing on Washington Heights, died yesterday from burns received on Wednesday night last. Her clothes accidentally took fire from the kitchen-range. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body…….The body of THOMAS MULHERN, a man lately in the employ of Mr. ABBOTT, who keeps a feed-store in this City, was yesterday found in the dock, at the foot of Beach-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 37 years of age……CATHARINE RILEY, a girl 18 years of age, committed suicide yesterday, at No. 62 West Broadway, by taking a dose of poison. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest upon the body this morning.

THE PRISONERS' RELIEF SOCIETY.—Many of our men, now prisoners at Richmond and Charleston, are suffering for want of necessary articles of clothing; indeed, many of them are half-naked. Such being the case, a Committee has been formed to receive any article of clothing that may be sent there for the use of our suffering soldiers. A printed circular, with descriptive diagram, will be sent by the Committee to anybody who is desirous to assist in knitting socks for the benefit of Federal prisoners. The following gentleman compose the Committee: A. C. Cheney, No. 31 Vesey-street; J. M. Keilly, No. 46 West Fifteenth-street; O. Banks, No. 30 Barrow-street; C. Housley, No. 441 Canal-street; H. Mitchell, No. 732 Greenwich-street.

HAMERSLEY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The children of the Hamersley-street Industrial School in Cottage-place, had their New-Year's Festival on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2. After the exercises, during which the little ones sang very sweetly, and repeated from memory a number of scripture passages, they had an excellent repast. Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. J. JONES and other gentlemen. The school is well deserving of the public support and sympathy. The moral improvement of the children since the opening of the school is very remarkable. It was originally established under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—About 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the carbon oil store of Mr. MAYHEW, No. 118 Maiden-lane. The damage to the stock and building was about $3,000. It is fully insured in City companies. The adjoining stores were damaged slightly…..At a late hour on Thursday night a fire occurred in the liquor store of THOMAS O'BIERNE, No. 700 Water-street. About $250 damage was done to stock and fixtures. The fire originated from a light which was taken too near a defective gas meter.

THE HARLEM HOMICIDE.—Coroner RANNEY, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of OWEN PHELAN, who was shot in the groin on Tuesday night last, during an affray at a public house in Harlem. The jury rendered a verdict that "Deceased came to his death by a wound received from a pistol ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of JAMES J. WALL." After the rendition of the verdict the accused was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LES ENFANTS PERDUS—"THE LOST CHILDREN."—This regiment, Col. CONFORT, is now rapidly progressing toward completion. It will not be consolidated with any other organization, but will retain its individuality and title of Les Enfants Perdus. A few more recruits are wanted. Headquarters, No. 64 White-street.

Festival of the Cottage-place Industrial School.

The one hundred little children who compose the attendance at this school, and who have been sought out from the sloughs that infest our crowded thoroughfares, assembled yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in their school-room, and were received by their Principal, Miss MACEY, with a "Happy New-Year." There was music on the melodeon, accompanied by the youthful choristers in hymns, instructive glees, and answers to Biblical questions relating to the life of our Saviour. After this a line was formed, and the dining-room was the next consideration. The children passed through the beautiful garlands of green which were hung on either side of the passage and decorated the walls of the rooms, and luxuriated in a hearty dinner for once at least.

Upon returning to the school-room, a brilliant Christmas-tree was exposed, and each child in turn received a pleasing gift; then, as they retired for their homes, a useful present, such as a sack, a comforter, or hood, was awarded the happy-hearted throng. Ladies and gentlemen came in crowds to refresh their spirits by witnessing the innocent joy of these little waifs, half of whom are sent by their parents, in order to get them out of the way. During the progress of the festival, Policeman LYON—an earnest worker in behalf of this class, and affectionately called by crowds of youngsters "Pap Lyon"—addressed them, his police uniform, oddly associating with the serious tone of his remarks. He was listened to with appreciative attention by his young auditors.

The exercises closed about 4 o'clock, leaving a memory upon the hearts of all who participated which will go far toward the furtherance of that most beneficial charity—the *Ragged Schools.*

The Houston-street Homicide.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday continued the inquest upon the body of ANDREW J. FOWLER, who was killed during a fight early Wednesday morning last, at a disreputable house, No. 80 West Houston-street. Six witnesses were examined yesterday, and seven the day previous. The testimony thus far does not fix the murder upon any one particular person, except so far as the evidence of *Mrs. Virginia Mones,*—who was examined yesterday,—tends to that result. She testified that she resides at No. 70 West Houston street, and has a room on the third floor in front; she heard a loud noise in the street at about 3¾ o'clock on Wednesday morning; she went to the window and raised it, looked out, and saw a man lying on the sidewalk; saw a short man, dressed same as the prisoner (GOLDEN) now is, in the act of striking the man as he lay upon the walk; saw him strike two blows with a knife, and afterwards saw him kick the man who was down; the man who gave the blows and kicks then went into the house No. 80, and shut the door with a slam; there was a gaslight near the house, so that I could see all that took place; I saw the glitter of the knife-blade, as the blows were struck; the man who lay upon the walk hallooed, "Oh! Watch!" three times; as the man went back into the house, he jumped very quickly upon the steps; I heard the slam of the door very distinctly.

The other witnesses examined did not throw any light upon the mystery as to who was the perpetrator of the crime.

Dr. Little, House Surgeon in the New-York Hospital, was examined, and testified that he made the *post-mortem* examination of deceased, and that, in his judgment, he died by reason of congestion of the brain, caused by blows upon his head with some sharp instrument.

The inquest was adjourned until next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when it will be continued at the Eighth Precinct Station-house. In the meantime the authorities hope to find evidence sufficient to fasten the crime upon the guilty party.

There are three persons now under arrest, viz.: JULIA [illegible], LOUIS MARTIN, alias "Boquet Billy," and CHARLES GOLDEN.

The deceased was a native of this City, aged 28 years, and a butcher by occupation. He leaves a wife and one or two children, who reside at No. 113 Laurens-street. Some of his relatives are men well known in this community as officials who rank among the first in the City.

Arrivals in the City.

Secretary Seward, from Washington; Hon. E. H. Smith, of Long Island; Major Davidson, of the U. S. A.; Prof. Phelps, of New-Jersey; Rev. J. Akyan, of Ireland, and T. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles Delany, of Massachusetts; Col. Thos. Ross, of England; James Hoy, of Baltimore; Benj. Sharp, of Philadelphia, and Major R. H. Gilbert, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; J. Hendrick, of Albany; H. G. Wheeler, of London; E. C. Reade, of New-Haven; J. Rubery, of Birmingham, and W. J. Odell and F. Kramer, of Pittsburgh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Logan, of Illinois; H. C. Jarrett and lady, of Baltimore; Capt. J. S. Nicholas, of the navy; C. W. Haynes, of Washington; G. Higbie, of the U. S. A.; H. J. K. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. James D. Morrison and lady, of Illinois, and N. Berry, of Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. G. L. Andrews, of Massachusetts; Irving Van Wart, of New-York, and F. T. Gray, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

K. Casson, of London, and F. S. Greenleaf, of New-Hampshire, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CROOKE in the Chair. After some routine business had been transacted the Committee of the Volunteer Relief Commission made a report, by which it appears that at their previous report they had on hand $28 65. Received since from County Treasurer $38,350. Paid out $37,645 to families of volunteers and $613 71 for current expenses, leaving a balance on hand of $119 94. The Committee continue to find persons who have drawn money improperly. A resolution was adopted cutting down the weekly stipend of grown persons to $1 50 per week instead of $2, as heretofore paid, and children to 30 instead of 50 cents per week, and allowing no family to receive more than $3 per week. A motion to rescind a resolution continuing the salaries of employes who go to the war was laid upon the table. The draft of an act was presented authorizing the County to issue bonds upon which to raise money for the families of volunteers, and adopted, and the Clerk directed toforward the same to Albany. The form of a petition was presented, calling upon the Legislature to assume the debt incurred by the several counties in supporting the families of volunteers. The matter was laid upon the table. The Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th inst.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Every man may be his own doctor, if he carry with him a box of these famous Pills.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and safesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours, or nearly five days.* We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

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No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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At Retail.

Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Good Skating at Disbrow's Ice Pond day and evening, between 5th and Madison avs., 39th and 40th sts.

MARRIED.

TALLMAN—PEARSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Hugh H. Blair, Mr. WM. D. TALLMAN to Miss MARY PEARSON, all of New-York City.

BROOKS—SACKETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, ADRIAN C. BROOKS to SARAH SANDS, daughter of the late Joseph Sackett, Esq., all of this City.

HOWELL—TUTTLE.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, CHARLES J. HOWELL, of this City, to Miss ELLEN M. TUTTLE, of Tioga, Penn.

CROSBY—DANIELS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, WM. SAMUEL D. CROSBY to Miss FANNIE DANIELS, both of Brooklyn.

STRONG—ZABRISKIE.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., Rev. ROBERT G. STRONG, of New-Baltimore, N. Y., to HARRIET LYDIA, daughter of the late John B. Zabriskie, M. D., of Flatbush, L. I.

DEYO—WILLIAMS.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Dr. McCauley, Capt. PETER K. DEYO, of Brooklyn, to Miss ROBERTA F. WILLIAMS, of Washington.

DIED.

WATTS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, at the residence of her son, Robert Watts, M. D., No. 42 East 12th-st., MATILDA F. S. WATTS, widow of the late Robert Watts, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further notice.

DOWNS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 3, of dropsy, SAMUEL CHURCH, second son of Samuel and Eliza Downs, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Perry-st.

EVANS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, CHARLES ELMER, youngest son of Benj. J. and Margaret L. Evans, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 188 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

STRONG.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, EDITH, youngest child of Peter R. and Mary E. Strong, aged 14 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 50 East 21st-st.

BRAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, FRANCIS, infant son of Conrad and Frances J. Braker, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 246 West 32d-st.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, PATIENCE WOODWARD, widow of the late Jonathan Seymour, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 47 Jane-st., without further invitation.

BAZING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 2, WILLIAM H. BAZING, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FANCHER.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday, Jan. 2, NETTIE L., youngest child of George and Martha A. Fancher, aged 2 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, India-st., near Franklin, this (Saturday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

BARNEY.—In Irvington, on Friday morning, Jan. 3, SARAH BRUNDIGE, only daughter of D. Newton and Sarah Barney, aged 1 year.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of D. N. Barney, Irvington, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 M.

LARY.—In Hudson City, N. J., of brain fever, PHOEBE, youngest daughter of Eugene D. and Valentine R. Lary, aged 4 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and of N. J. Cady, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment the same day, on Boston express train, leaving 27th-st. at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MCCALL.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, Jan. 2, THOMAS BOYD MCCALL, only son of the late John H. McCall, of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 3.—Jan. 3, 1862.

12, 35, 78, 70, 63, 50, 6, 11, 2, 30, 42, 39, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 4.—Jan. 3, 1862.

36, 57, 19, 44, 41, 56, 49, 9, 25, 4, 55, 37.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the Unite States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally.

Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

TO THE LADIES.

On washing day, if you would smile,
Just use the soap of friend J. Pyle;
Its worth, so magic in its might,
Will fill your hearts with rare delight!
For with a little rubbing, oh!
The dirt from off the clothes will go;
Then try this soap, you'll find 'twill pay,
Especially on washing day.

PYLE'S O. K. Soap, sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, corner Washington and Franklin sts.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS

Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately Soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE:
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves Readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents

MRS. MAE. UNION. MRS. E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL
302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE LORD DOTH NOW TO this Nation Speak," "O, Let My People Go," parody on, "Song of the Contrabands;" words by Moses. Music arranged by T. Baker; price 35 cents, including "Contrabands' Song," or 4 pieces for $1, mailed free, just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor. All the Pews in this Church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1862, commencing at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB will be held at their headquarters on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.
W. H. PALMER, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES DICKENS.

BOZ. BOZ.

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND.

CHRISTMAS BUDGET FOR 1862.

BY CHARLES DICKENS,

And others.

NEW EDITIONS JUST READY.

In one elegant pamphlet. Price 25 cents.

RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE.

THE SUTHERLANDS,

THE NEW NOVEL

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"RUTLEDGE.

Price $1 25.

FRESH LOT IN THIS MORNING.

THE DEMAND UNPRECEDENTED

CHARLES READE, CHARLES READE.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

CHARLES READE'S MAGNIFICENT NOVEL,

Cloth covers, $1 25; paper covers, 75 cents.

PRAISED BY ENGLISH CRITICS

AS

"THE GREATEST NOVEL OF THIS CENTURY."

These books are sold by all enterprising booksellers, and will be sent by mail *postage free*, on receipt of price, by

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CXCIV.—FOR JANUARY, 1862.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE
- I.—The Adulterations of Food.
- II.—Methodist Clerical Biography.
- III.—German and French Criminal Procedure
- IV.—On Translating Homer.
- V.—The Irish of the Past.
- VI.—Unity of Life.
- VII.—Loyalty.
- VIII.—The Last Two Books on Africa.
- IX.—Dr. Walker's Sermons.
- X.—The Domestic and Foreign Relations of the United States.
- XI.—Critical Notices.
- XII.—New Publications.

This number of the REVIEW being the first of a new volume, the Publishers would take this opportunity to commend the work to the favor of the American public. Its course for nearly fifty years is well known to all who are acquainted with the literature of our country, and a list of its editors and contributors during that time comprises the names of nearly all the most eminent American writers.

During the past year, the timely articles which have appeared upon subjects so important to our nation have attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of statesmen; and nowhere have more able and well-digested opinions upon these great topics appeared than in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The article in the present number, on the "Domestic and Foreign Relations of the United States," examining thoroughly the subject now uppermost in the minds of all the great nations, is worthy of special attention.

The REVIEW is published quarterly, at five dollars a year. CROSBY AND NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

TO SKATERS.—THERE WILL BE SKATING on all the ponds in New-York, Brooklyn and New-Jersey TO-DAY. You will receive considerable benefit by reading a little work on the art, called

THE SKATER'S MANUAL,

which contains rules and illustrations for plain and fancy skating, besides other valuable hints for beginners. For sale everywhere. Price, 10 cents.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FARMS!

FOR

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN

The Most Fertile State

In the Union.

THE

Illinois Central R. R.

OFFER

Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

AT

Only $12

PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT

Will deliver his address on *The Origin and Character of the War*, before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7.

Hon. GEO. OPDYKE will preside on the occasion.

Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; to be had at the Library, Astor-place; Down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st.; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Academy of Music, and at the book-stores generally.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, per United States steamer [illegible], will close at this office, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE READERS OF THE NEW-YORK SUN:

Once more I write myself Editor and Sole Proprietor of THE NEW-YORK SUN. My day dream of rural enjoyment is broken, and I am again prisoner to pen and types. For months I sought to avoid the surrender, but only to find resistance without avail. Thought and hand may no longer mingle with productions of the soil; they must return to other and better known rounds of duty. But I congratulate myself on my surroundings. Never was prisoner more royally treated. It is certainly pleasant to greet tried friends and familiar faces, and to resume old associations, though it be against one's own will. My old shoes, even, give back a grateful warmth and ease, adding their little mite to make smooth a path which can be but rugged at the best. My associates in labor join hands with me in a renewed determination that THE SUN shall do its share of duty in quelling the unnatural rebellion now rioting o'er the land, and regrets fast disappear in warm patriotic desires to insure the most complete performance of that duty.

What, then, to the readers of THE SUN? Nothing save the announcement that I am henceforth its Publisher and Manager. They require no other Prospectus, Programme or Platform, to declare what of good or ill the future will bring to them in its columns. Whatever my past management warrants them in expecting, that much I promise. If more comes within the range of my abilities, more they shall receive. For my advertising friends I shall, as ever, keep open house, and that THE SUN will always be a welcome visitor in its old haunts, besides finding many, many new ones, I more than hope. *I make sure of it.*

MOSES S. BEACH.

GET THE BEST.

THE NEW-YORK SUN.

ONE CENT PER COPY.

Served by carrier at 6¼ cents per wee

A GRAND PRESENTATION!

Every subscriber to THE SUN will be presented with a copy of the most

COMPLETE MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES,

showing all the cities and towns, the harbors and coasts, positions of blockading squadrons, railroads and post-roads, with portraits of President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron, Gen. Scott and Gen McClellan,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1862;

and on the same date will be commenced in THE SUN,

HUNTED DOWN,

an original story, written expressly for its columns by the celebrated authoress,

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,

besides the usual full summary of news, letters from correspondents, &c.

THE SUN FOR 1862

will be conducted with an energy and enterprise suited to make it

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN THE CITY,

its former proprietor having reassumed the management, fully prepared to devote to this end all the ability at his command.

By leaving the address at the office, THE SUN will be served for any desired time—a week, a month or a year—at the rate of 6¼ cents per week, payable to the carrier.

MOSES S. BEACH,
Sole Proprietor of the Sun Establishment,
Office corner of Nassau and Fulton sts., New-York.

IVISON, PHINNEY, & CO.
WILL PUBLISH, JAN. 10,
THE CAROL.
By WILLIAM B. BRADBURY.

224 pages. Price 38 cents, or $25 per 100, for cash. Single copies, for examination, sent prepaid on receipt of 12 red letter-stamps.

THE CAROL is a fresh and attractive collection of new and choice songs for the school, the family and juvenile musical circles, with a few appropriate sacred pieces for opening and closing school. In the present work the author of "The Singing Bird," "The Oriola," &c., has embodied the results of his maturest musical taste, and of his researches in attractive music and poetry for youth. The pieces are mostly original, cheerful and not difficult, including the best of the author's previous pieces, and several patriotic songs of great spirit.

ELLETT'S PAMPHLET,
ELLET'S PAMPHLET,
ELLET'S PAMPHLET,
ON THE MISMANAGEMENT OF
ON THE MISMANAGEMENT OF
ON THE MISMANAGEMENT OF
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 122 Nassau-st.

MANUAL FOR BATTALION DRILL.—THE FIELD MANUAL FOR BATTALION DRILL, containing exercises and manœuvres in the school of the battalion, arranged in a tabular form for the use of the officers of the United States Infantry. Translated and adapted to the United States Infantry Tactics from the latest French authorities. By Capt. HENRY COPPEE, late instructor United States Academy, West Point. 1 vol., cloth, 50 cents. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at the seat of War

The pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)

A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for

COMPANIES F AND H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS ZOUAVES will accept forty able-bodied men to fill vacancies occasioned by promotions in their own and other regiments. There is every inducement for a superior class of men to join this corps, there being a permanent school of instruction attached to the regiment to fit men for the duties and position of an officer, as all vacant commissions are filled from the ranks, and the regiment is now stationed on Federal Hill, Baltimore, in the new fort of their own construction. One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each man at the expiration of his term of enlistment; also, 160 acres of land. Recruits are at once furnished with rations, quarters and clothing. Apply at the Headquarters, No. 543 Broadway, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M. Capt. CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Recruiting Officer.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 26, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.

M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR ten men to complete a company for a regiment now in the field. Apply at No. 600 Broadway, up stairs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been—36 bbls. Ashes, 4,909 bbls. Flour, 366 bushels Corn, 1,893 bushels Barley, 1,353 bushels Oats, 1,338 bushels Malt, 4,998 packages Provisions, and 542 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,000 ℔s. Western Yellow, at 38c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—The market has been inactive, but quoted steady for the principal kinds, including Middlings, at 36½c.@37½c. ℘ ℔.; sales 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A livelier inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour; and with light receipts and less eagerness on the part of holders to sell, prices are advancing. The reported sales, since our last, have been 17,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 00@$6 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 60
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 90	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour continues in fair request, at buoyant prices; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine at $5 45@$5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 65@$1 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. No receipts have been reported since our last. Holders are very firm. Sales 39,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, $1 45@$1 50; Amber do., at $1 43@$1 44; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 42; Amber Wisconsin at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, $1 30@$1 33; Racine Spring, $1 30; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 30; Red State, $1 35 ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 34,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canadian at 40c.@41c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; State at 42c.@43c.; and Jersey at 39c.@41c. ℘ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 82c.@84c. ℘ bushel; sales 7,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales of 1,700 bushels were made, including Canada on private terms, and State at 73c.@76c. ℘ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago during each of the last four years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	1,583,067	700,006	742,012	524,955
Wheat, bush.	18,147,181	14,568,429	8,184,746	9,761,326
Corn, bush.	26,668,530	15,487,966	4,410,003	8,260,033
Oats, bush.	1,448,444	2,029,906	1,813,048	2,295,322
Rye, bush.	533,869	295,436	228,179	70,031
Barley, bush.	461,647	623,005	662,187	411,421

Tide-Water Receipts of Breadstuffs by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from 1849 to 1861 inclusive.

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1849	3,263,87	2,734,380	5,121,220
1850	3,256,077	2,670,754	3,228,056
1851	3,358,926	3,163,667	7,906,139
1852	3,464,108	6,754,046	5,411,643
1853	3,063,742	9,432,657	3,193,002
1854	1,249,451	3,523,800	12,839,572
1855	1,209,156	5,426,296	9,343,785
1856	1,130,500	11,776,332	9,587,714
1857	835,546	5,763,490	5,515,925
1858	1,898,908	8,324,966	6,660,898
1859	903,311	5,110,554	2,492,217
1860	1,149,100	11,176,000	14,155,500
1861	1,493,238	29,886,637	22,342,334

Year.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
1849	2,407,895	1,400,194	322,942
1850	2,469,637	1,744,867	472,305
1851	3,594,312	1,809,417	289,073
1852	4,657,467	2,280,485	279,313
1853	4,037,206	2,497,366	155,788
1854	5,353,125	1,895,208	184,338
1855	4,537,000	1,674,457	632,366
1856	6,060,412	2,082,832	1,285,535
1857	2,966,212	1,727,208	169,463
1858	5,180,312	3,058,417	461,786
1859	6,739,756	3,305,277	401,994
1860	6,490,900	2,967,600	332,160
1861	6,978,338	2,235,850	832,792

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request for shipment and city use, at 70c.@85c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are less active, but are firm, including new at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in demand at $22@$23 ℘ ton, usual credit.

LUMBER—Trade is dull at present; stocks are not heavy, nor are the principal holders eager to sell; prices are generally unchanged. The demand is limited.

Receipts of Lumber, &c., at Chicago for a series of years.

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, No.	Lath, pieces.
1861	241,892,000	84,405,000	24,330,000
1860	268,796,484	134,158,000	30,509,000
1859	305,688,233	166,554,000	49,548,210
1858	277,118,426	127,565,000	44,559,150
1857	459,639,198	131,832,250	80,130,000
1856	456,673,169	135,370,000	79,235,120
1855	306,553,467	158,770,860	46,484,550
1854	228,336,783	28,061,250	32,431,550

Shipments of Lumber, Etc., from Chicago for a Series of Years.

	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles, No.
1861	175,000,000	95,298,250
1860	230,126,588	175,276,312
1859	220,960,143	184,969,870
1858	242,793,268	149,508,000

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive to-day, including Common, at $6 ℘ 310 ℔s. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands, mainly at $1 47½ ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and unsettled; sales 400 bbls. at $12@$12 62½ for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $8 25@$9 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs 4⅜c.@4⅞c. Cut Meats rule quiet, at 4¼c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in demand at steady rates; sales 700 boxes, at 6⅜c.@7⅜c. ℘ ℔. Lard tends downward; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Beef has been more sought after; sales since our last, 1,470 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in limited demand, 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 5½c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Jan. 1, 1862.	Dec. 1, 1861.	Jan. 1, 1861.
Clear	395	831	133
Mess	8,100	11,965	1,418
Thin Mess	248	421	160
Prime Mess	2,182	387	371
Flank	20	27	....
Prime	2,504	2,671	2,763
Rumps	426	577	9
Refuse Mess	1,197	1,974	465
Refuse Prime	528	526	127
Other Refuse	2,130	2,213	936
Uninspected	15,789	10,884	8,030
Total	33,519	33,476	14,402

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	6,142	2,440	3,323
Rep'd Chic. Mess	3,190	1,321	3,280
Railroad Beef	72	120	79
Refuse Mess	1,074	880	1,255
Other Refuse	1,065	1,100	932
Tcs. Prime Mess	547	283	2,112
Country Mess	1,236	392	2,058
Country Prime	613	514	1,131
Uninspected tcs	4,197	2,200	8,498
Uninspected bbls	18,562	12,922	43,113
Total	36,698	22,172	65,781

RICE—Sales to-day were confined to small lots of Carolina at $7@$7 25, and 200 bags East India cleaned, at $6 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 400 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅜c.@8⅜c., and Porto Rico at 7⅜c.@9¼c.; also, 647 boxes Havana at 7c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in very moderate request, at, however, full prices. Sales 188 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@15c.; 47 bbls. Havana on private terms; and 62 cases Seedleaf at 7c.@14c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. J. McBensell & Co. report the business at their warehouse, last month, thus:

	Hhds.
On hand Nov. 30, 1861	2,032
Received in December	1
Total	2,033
Delivered in December	1,048
On hand Jan. 1, 1862	985
On hand Jan. 1, 1861	3,289

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 55,000 ℔s., at 9c.@9⅜c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. at 20½c.@20¾c., chiefly at 20½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market continues quiet, though rates are supported. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℘ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℘ ℔.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders—A foreign bark with Wheat, in bulk, at 12½d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ℘ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ℘ bushel. For Rotterdam—A foreign bark, with Rye, in bulk, at 12d. ℘ bushel.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

Legacy to a Church.—The will of James D. McLaughlin, now admitted to probate, after making a number of private bequests, leaves $3,000 for distribution among the five Boards of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Will Admitted.—The will of Matthew Loorin was also admitted, but it contained nothing of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bank of State of New-York vs. Summit County Bank.—Conclusions of fact and of law unsettled.

PERSONAL.

STEPHEN FILES, ASSIGNEE OF WILLIAM THOMPSON, OF SAVANNAH, GA.—The above parties, or their legal representatives, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM C. BARSTOW, No. 99 State-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oak extension dining table, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables, gilt frame mantle mirrors, lace window curtains, mahogany bedstead, mahogany and iron hat-stands, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair-cloth.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair carriage horses, 16½ hands high, brown bays, and cost over $1,000. They are to be sold without any reserve whatever, as the owner is leaving the City. Also, a bay mare, long tail, 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness. Also a light business wagon in good order; also a single harness. The whole to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at the sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-st., immediately after the sale of furniture: Fancy goods, terra-cotta ware, Japanese goods, decanters, congee-bowls, trays, cabinet pitchers, vases, alumets, &c., being the balance of the invoices of fancy goods remaining unsold, to be disposed of this day, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black horse, long tail, 15½ hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in harness; an excellent saddle-horse; has been used by a lady for some time past; warranted perfectly sound and quite stylish.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. MIEL, late of Harvard University, will open on MONDAY, Jan. 6, for the Winter season, four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2. Dramatic Readings. 3. French Lectures. 4. French Soirees. 24 tickets $6. Classes now forming. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

AT $2 50 WRITING, TWENTY LESSONS; Book-keeping, (lessons unlimited,) $10; Arithmetic and Penmanship, $10 per quarter, seventy-eight lessons each. No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ex-Gov. S. W. King writes Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen after the holidays, on MONDAY, Jan. 6.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, desires to make another engagement, as visiting instructress in a family or school. Her system of instruction is a very thorough one, and cannot fail in the object desired, viz., a sound English education. Particular attention paid to those who are backward in their studies, and to young children. References of the most satisfactory character given. Terms moderate. Address R. V. S. P., Box 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has for several years had experience as teacher in a first-class Seminary, would devote one or two hours daily in giving instructions to one or two private pupils, or in some school in the City. Terms satisfactory. Address M., Union Theological Seminary. Reference—R. G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway; R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; H. B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family; best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACtive partner with this amount, in a banking and stock commission house, where the capital is safe, and profits large. To principals applying, the best of reference shall be given. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-Office, New-York.

HARDWARE PARTNER WANTED—IN A well-established house; an active business man, acquainted with the jobbing and importing business, and having a cash capital of $10,000. Address B. W., Box No. 479 Post-office.

VALUABLE IRON FOUNDRY PROPERTY for sale, at a very low rate, together with all necessary appurtenances, in complete working order; situated on the corner of West 33d-st. and 11th-av. Inquire at once, of CLINTON RICE, Receiver, &c., 7 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN THIS CITY, BETWEEN the 30th ult. and the 1st inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with Coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the Coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond. The numbers of the bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said bonds, or any portion thereof. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bonds, on their delivery to

LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

FOUND—A SHAWL IN JOHN-STREET, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Address J. A. V., Box No. 3,908 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has a rendezvous for shipping men at each of the following places:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
Boston and New-Bedford, Massachusetts.
New-York.
Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania.
Baltimore, Maryland; and
Washington, District of Columbia.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, who can pass the usual surgeon's examination, by presenting themselves at the rendezvous nearest their residence, with an official certificate from the city or town clerk, signifying that they are residents and have expressed a desire to leave to enter the navy, will be received on the following terms:

1st. An allowance of three cents a mile for traveling expenses.

2d. An advance of *three* months to seamen and ordinary seamen, and of *two* months to landsmen.

3d. Permission to leave an allotment of half-pay to their families, to commence the date of their enlistment.

4th. To go on board ship in their ordinary clothes, where an outfit will be furnished and charged as per list, being the present prices, viz.:

One pea-jacket	$11 00
One pair blue cloth trowsers	3 39
One blue flannel overshirt	1 60
Two under flannel shirts	2 32
Two pairs woolen drawers	2 16
One mattress	4 90
Two blankets	3 90
One seamless cap	1 00
One black silk handkerchief	1 00
Total	$31 27

The pay of petty officers averages $20 to	$25 per month.
The pay of seamen	18 per month.
The pay of ordinary seamen	14 per month.
The pay of landsmen	12 per month.

And food found.

No landsman will be allowed to take the benefit of this regulation who has not been four months at sea or on the lakes or rivers.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SYLLABUS OF DISCOURSES BY REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

SUNDAY, Jan. 5—Morning: *The Ultimate Tendencies of Christianity.* Evening: *God Revealed through Purity.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 12—Morning: *Primeval Man.* Evening: *The Blessedness of Peace.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 19—Morning: *The Origin of Revelation.* Evening: *The Law of Divine Recompense.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 26—Morning: *Epochs of Religion in the Soul.* Evening: *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.*

The Christian congregation, under the charge of Mr. HARRIS, in announcing their removal to this larger and more commodious place of worship, cordially invite seekers after the higher Christian life, without regard to sect, to make themselves acquainted with the subject and spirit of these advanced ministrations.

Hours of service: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL—In Phillips' Hall, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN and his congregation remove from the hall corner of 47th-st., and open the above new Chapel on the first SABBATH of the year. A New-Year's sermon at 10½ A. M.; a sermon to young men at 3 P. M., and a General Union Preaching and Prayer Meeting at 7 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to them all.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 5th-av.—The new church edifice is now open, and Prof. MATTISON, the pastor, will preach his first sermon in the new pulpit TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M., and preaching by Rev. J. C. VANDERCOOK, of Oswego, at 7 P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—THE THIRD discourse of this series, will be given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Subject: *Character.* The Communion will follow. Services at 3 o'clock. New-Year's Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENteenth-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock; seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ANSON DU BOIS may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING, service commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Subject, *The Salutatory of 1862*; and the Rev. A. M. OSBORN, D. D., Presiding Elder, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

THE GREAT DAY OF GOD.—THE WAR Prophet will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. N. B.—He is the man, who, from the Word of God, proclaimed years ago, the present and approaching trouble. Go and hear him.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. GREENLEAF, of Cincinnati, will preach at St. Peter's Church, (West 20th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—SOME OF THE principal parables of our Lord will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on SUNDAY EVENINGS—To-morrow Evening introductory. In the MORNING a sermon for the New Year.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. Seats free.

PROTESTANT ORTHODOXY IN FRANCE will be the subject of a discourse which M. MIEL intends to deliver in French TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon at 3, by Rev. P. M. SAYER. Evening at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public invited. Seats free.

WASHINGTON—A LECTURE FOR THE TIMES—Will be delivered before the Second Universalist Church, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, at 7½ o'clock. New-Year's sermon in the Morning. Public freely invited.

REV. S. W. CRITTENDEN WILL PREACH in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., on SABBATH, Jan. 5, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. He will also conduct the service of the usual lecture on the following Tuesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subjects: Morning, *The Church in Pergamos*; Evening, *The Apostle Paul and Civil Government.*

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. CHAS. C. GOSS, of the Alliance, will preach in the lecture room of Barnum's Museum SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½ o'clock. Admission free. Strangers and young men cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HORACE L. EDGAR PRATT, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Castleton, S. I., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray-Hill Baptist Church (35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.) TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, fifth Lecture to Young Men. Subject—*The Profane Young Man.*

A PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT.—LECture on *Alexander Hamilton*, by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, "the Blind Man Eloquent," at Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1862, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Certain Success of a Righteous Cause*; and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock, on *Youthful Piety.* Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. CUTHBERT C. BARCLAY, Rector. Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—St. John's Park, Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, upon *The Gospel in the Book of Esther*; and in the EVENING, a Sermon for the New Year.

PROF. MARTIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. L. JUDD, Pastor, will speak next Sunday evening.

DIVINE SERVICE EVERY SABBATH, IN the Swedish language, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in 6th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., by Rev. GUSTAVUS A. PEHRSSON.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN the Cooper Union, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Follies and Fallacy of Modern Spiritualists.*

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, PAStor, will preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL, OF MASSACHUsetts, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, 1st-st., near 2d-av., next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY—IN M. E. Church, at Tarrytown, SUNDAY, Jan. 5. Sermons, by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.

MISS EMMA HARDING WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, SUNDAY, Jan. 5. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. No reasonable offer refused. Store closed on Saturdays until 5 o'clock P. M.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes. Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—OF THE first qualities, consisting of the genuine Peach Orchard, Lehigh, and Locust Mountain, properly screened; also, superior Liverpool Orrel and Cannel; all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, Chilblains, frost-bitten and tender feet, will find permanent relief by wearing METTAM & CO.'S GALVANO ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES. Skaters, conductors, stage and car drivers, will find them invaluable, as they keep the feet warm and dry in the coldest weather. Office, No. 429 Broadway. Agent for Philadelphia, J. S. SANSON, No. 2,013 Girard-av.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1861.

MESSRS. METTAM & CO.—*Gentlemen*: I am pleased to acknowledge my obligation to you, for the great relief experienced by me from the use of your Patent Metallic Soles. I have been a sufferer for the past ten years, from chronic rheumatism in its most acute form, and have expended large sums of money in ineffectual efforts for its cure. One application of your soles was sufficient to give me the free use of my limbs, and I cheerfully recommend them to sufferers from rheumatism, or its kindred ills.

Respectfully, GEO. T. STANLEY,
Foot of Robinson-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; understands boning and larding, meats, soups, jellies and pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to the country; has high City recommendations. Call at or address No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman wishes a situation as first class cook in a private family. Understands her business thoroughly. Best city reference can be given. Call at the City Market, corner Broadway and 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, and would also assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 96 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged widow woman, as cook or housekeeper for a widower; would make herself generally useful; no objection to children. Call for two days at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; English.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman is desirous to obtain a situation as above; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and will have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 57 West 44th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; can do good cooking; washes and irons first-rate; makes excellent bread; has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a very experienced woman, who is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle if required; can cut and fit children's clothes; has got the best of City references; can also refer to family doctors. Can be seen at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable middle-aged woman as nurse. Can take the care and management of a baby from its birth. Would make herself generally useful, or would take charge of an invalid. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 Macdougal-st., rear house.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; no objection to a lady that boards; wages, $6 in a permanent situation. Call, or address, at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; would do chamberwork and take care of children; can be recommended by excellent families in this City and in Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; to take charge of a child from its birth; has the best references; will also do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 81 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English woman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself useful; neat, cleanly, good tempered and obliging; best of City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes employment by the week or month; understands how to cut and fit children's clothing, and dress-making, and all kinds of family sewing; is a neat plain sewer. Good reference, if required. Can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 160 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A person who is a good seamstress, a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; has excellent City references. Address E. D. K., Madison-square Post-office.

EUROPE.—TWO LADIES GOING TO ITALY, through England and France, would take charge of commissions and children, or of ladies in feeble health not accustomed to travel and requiring friendly services. Ladies desirous of going to Italy to study art would do well to inquire. Both ladies belong to good society, and speak five languages correctly. Most satisfactory references given on both sides of the Atlantic. Address or call on Madame B., at Dr. Trall's, No. 15 Laight-st.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who can give the best of City reference as to capability, respectability, &c.; can do up articles in any style. Call on Mrs. BOYLE, No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN—WANTED by an experienced person, a position as clerk or salesman, in a grocery or variety store. The best of reference. Address G. A. C., Box No. 166, Harlem, N. Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 155, Newport, R. I.

AS SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN, WITH A large Ohio and Indiana trade, desires a situation in a first-class jobbing house; reference to last employers, now declining business. Address OHIO, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, a situation as waiter; is thoroughly competent; can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability; would like to go to Washington. Apply to C. C. BEDELL, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A colored man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's No. 150 Madison-av.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
AT
HALF-PRICE,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
AT UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
At No. 322 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

VELVET BONNETS AT REDUCED PRICES THIS WEEK.—Mourning bonnets at $5. Quilted bonnets, fur bonnets at $8, new styles; children's hats, opera bonnets, velvet bonnets, ladies' skating hats, $2. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway—No. 581, opposite Metropolitan.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY, STONE front, extra size and modern house, having an extension kitchen, dining-room and library-room, together with the furniture throughout in place in good order; a very convenient and desirable residence for a genteel family, with abundant choice grape vines on the premises, in 19th-st., near 5th av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 282 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California; and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, BETWEEN 25 and 35 years of age, who is a good accountant, and has some knowledge of machinery, to superintend the general business of a manufacturing establishment and to reside in this City. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office, with references. No application will be entertained unless full references are given.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A good laundress; one who understands her business, is willing to make herself otherwise useful, and can come well recommended from her last place, will find a good home at No. 197 West 14th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN American person, for the work of a small family. Inquire at No. 67 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. None but American need apply.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young woman to do general housework. Inquire at No. 55 Broome-st., in the evening, for Mrs. SHICK.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER, WHO UNderstands his business and has good references. Apply at No. 65 5th-av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, somewhat acquainted with the retail drug business, may find employment by applying at No. 104 Cherry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in Beach-st., opposite the Park. No. 34 Beach-st.

BOARD ON 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Parlor story unfurnished except carpet; private table if desired; also, a whole second story handsomely furnished, and rooms on third and fourth floors; houses and furniture new. Dinner at 6. Reference required. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

FRENCH BOARD.—A WELL FURNISHED room to let with modern improvements, in the family of a French teacher. Strictly private. Good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife want, with good board, a large room, with bed, or parlor and bedroom, on first or second floor, in a first-class house; location between Broadway and 6th-av. Address NEW, care Fifth-av. Hotel

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH a room and board, in a small boarding-house or a private family, in the neighborhood of Madison-square. Two other gentlemen would take board alone at the same place. Address No. 204 5th-av., Room No. 3.

ROOMS AND FULL BOARD WANTED, in a private family, by two or three European gentlemen. Address, with full particulars, O. G., Box No. 546, Post-office.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., handsomely furnished rooms to let, in suites or single. House has all the modern improvements.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The beautiful country residence of the late James Conner, in Westchester County, on the road leading from Westchester to Eastchester, three-fourths of a mile from the steamboat landing, and one and a half miles from Williamsbridge dépôt. The property consists:

1st. Of a fine stone mansion house, with large barn and out-houses, 27 acres of land, excellent garden, orchard, with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery and grapes in great abundance.

2d. Of a large plain house and 12 acres adjoining, containing a great number of fruit trees.

3d. Of a new house and barn and 12 acres adjoining. A very desirable residence.

Ten acres additional ground may be had with either lots 2 or 3.

4th. Of two parcels of ground on the west side of the road, opposite Mansion House, containing about 40 acres with a gardener's house, a fine stream of water running through it, and about two acres of woodland. Apply to

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE Terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stable, and four acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c., &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 3d and 2d-av. cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 237 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

A COUNTRY PLACE, OF ABOUT FIVE acres, in the vicinity of this City, or a house at Brooklyn, with a few lots adjoining, for which a well-rented warehouse property will be given in exchange. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

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WM. A. BRAD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
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AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table (without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

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"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following coupons due Jan. 1, 1862:

Chicago City.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway, guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.
Also,
Interest on New-York State Stock.
5½ per cent. Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
6 per cent Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV., (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and [illegible]-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan [illegible] draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2. T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

INTEREST COUPONS—OF UNITED STATES and New-York State bonds cashed, and specie bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Park Bank after that date. M. BROWN, Agent.

$21,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in any sum from $1,000 upward. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

$10,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LEND on improved City property.
E. N. HAVENS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1861. By order of the Board. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.) The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox. GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS,
Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 10th inst. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INsurance Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after Thursday, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th day January next. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.

R. L. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. By order

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness:
} Sureties
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 8th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

IMPORTANT FREIGHT NOTICE.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—The People's line, in connection with the Harlem Railroad, have arranged for the transportation of freight between New-York and Albany during the close of navigation on the Hudson River. Freight for and from the West, *via* New-York Central Railroad and connections, will be received and delivered at the docks of the People's Line of steamers, foot of Cortlandt-st., same as in Summer. There will be no interruption at the close of navigation. The rates will be as low as by any other route. All consignments from the West should be made to People's Line as heretofore.

P. C. SMITH, Agent People's Line.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CL[illegible] were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.

ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

HERE- ARD & D and thers, APP The

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.

ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ELIHU PHINNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason. BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No 28 Warren-st.

D. S. ARNOLD, MADISON MIXTER,
H. F. DOOLITTLE, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st. T. C. GOETCHIUS,
D. S. ARNOLD, LAWSON ARMS,
MADISON MIXTER, THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.

J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SMITH & PAYNE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NATHAN SMITH.
AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

NOTICE.

A. W. PAYNE, late of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Payne, having purchased their entire stock, will continue the same business on his own account, at 85 and 87 John-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm-name of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. GEORGE CARPENTER retiring therefrom.

GEORGE CARPENTER,
W. R. VERMILYE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. W. M. VERMILYE.

The undersigned will continue the exchange, banking and stock commission business at No. 44 Wall st., under the firm of VERMILYE & COMPANY.

W. M. VERMILYE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. W. R. VERMILYE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., expires this day by limitation. Mr. RUSSEL STEBBINS and Mr. RUFUS HOYT, either of them, are authorized to settle the business and sign in liquidation.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHANIEL BROWN,
RUSSEL STEBBINS, JR.
NEW-YORK, December 31, 1861.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of INGOLDSBY, HALSTED & CO., expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

The settlement of the business of the late firm will be attended to by the undersigned, at their store, No. 16 Warren-st. FELIX INGOLDSBY,
D. C. HALSTED,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. E. M. INGOLDSBY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.

JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York.

Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of Louderback, Gilbert & Co., for the transaction of a general hardware business, at No. 23 Park-row, as successors to the late firm of Mooney, Cohn & Co.

DAVID LOUDERBACK.
JOHN A. GILBERT.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. JOHN CRERAR IS THIS DAY ADMITted as a partner in our firm. The business of the house will be continued under the same firm name.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO., having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BROWN & BLAKE, expires this day by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be closed by either of the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, at Mrs. STEERS' No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY at 4. The TUESDAY and FRIDAY class, second term, at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils admitted after the 6th inst. Circulars can be had as above.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE DANCES AT HILLGROVE'S Academy, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.; classes are now forming for the second quarter, on Monday and Thursday afternoon and evening; pupils may commence at any time. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes, Wednesdays, Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

SKATES.

SKATES.

ENGLISH SKATES.
AMERICAN SKATES.
GERMAN SKATES.
For sale wholesale and retail by
OSBORN & SWAN,
Nos. 33 and 36 Fulton-st.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES and straps of every description. Pęck's patent lever buckle on straps. FREDERICK STEVENS,
No. 215 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"OCTOROON" MATINEE!
"OCTOROON" MATINEE!!
"OCTOROON" MATINEE!!!

In consequence of the enthusiastic approval bestowed upon the performance on New-Year's night, from an overflowing house, and in compliance with universal request, the distinguished and popular actress,

MISS KIMBERLY,
will produce for the last time
THE OCTOROON,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 4, 1862,
And also on
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1862.

MISS KIMBERLY	as	ZOE

which character she has personated nearly SIX HUNDRED TIMES in the principal cities of the Union.

C. Walcott, Jr	as	Pete
Mr. Harry Hotto	as	Salem Scudder
Mr. Wm. Ward	as	McCloskey
Mr. Harry Langdon	as	Wah-no-tee
Mr. Kingsland	as	Geo. Peyton
Mr. M. Frost	as	Dora
Miss A[illegible]ving	as	Thibodeaux
Miss [illegible]el Plunkett	as	Little Paul
Miss A[illegible]		
Mrs Gra[illegible]tan	as	Mrs. Peyton

PRICES—AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.—Tickets 50 cents; all under 16 years only 25 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 3. EVENING PERFORMANCE—Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

WALLACK'S.

In consequence of the very CROWDED audience attracted by the first performance of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, it will be repeated TO-NIGHT. SATURDAY.

Sheridan's justly celebrated Comedy, in five acts, of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

with the following immense cast of characters:

CHARLES SURFACE	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SIR PETER TEAZLE	Mr. BLAKE
SIR OLIVER SURFACE	Mr NORTON
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE	Mr. REYNOLDS
JOSEPH SURFACE	Mr. CHARLES FISHER
CRABTREE	Mr. JOHN SEFTON
MOSES	Mr. G. HOLLAND
TRIP	Mr. YOUNG
CARELESS	Mr. FLOYD
SNAKE	Mr. PARKES
RICHARD	Mr. PARSLOE
WILLIAM	Mr. CONVERS
ROWLEY	Mr. BROWNE
LADY TEAZLE	Mrs. HOEY
MARIA	Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
LADY SNEERWELL	Mrs. SLOAN
Mrs. CANDOUR	Miss MORANT

The New Scenery by Isherwood.
MONDAY, (first time here,)
LONDON ASSURANCE.
TUESDAY, (first time here,) LOVE FOR LOVE.
In rehearsal, the
ROAD TO RUIN.

Due notice will be given of the next representations of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, and PLAYING WITH FIRE.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,)
Being the last night of
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS.
They will bid farewell
in three of their best pieces:
LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP,
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
MONDAY, 6th,
The Original American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—HERRMANN.

THIS (SATURDAY,) JAN. 4,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
In aid of the
GERMAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.
MATINEE AT ONE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8.

MONDAY, Jan. 6—Last appearance of Herrmann in New-York, in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Price of admission, 50 cents to all parts of the house. Reserved Arm Chairs 25 cents extra.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!:

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.

In addition to more than one hundred other works of art. Admission, 10 cents.

The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10, both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms. No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC LESSONS FOR THE TIMES—BY an experienced and successful teacher, only $4 per term to all pupils engaged before Jan. 6. Call from 9 to 11, or address Miss LIZZIE CARLETON, No. 321 West 15th-st. Best of references given.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADWAY.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against —— COSBY and —— ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861. MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL, }
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON. }
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, AND CRUDE PETROLEUM,
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ALL THE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
THE NEW FAIRY PLAY,
ONDINA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS.
The most beautiful ever seen in New-York. Including
RANDALL'S GREAT MECHANICAL SCENE,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST, AND
THE ABODE OF THE FAIRIES,
Which closes the Gorgeous Spectacle, is produced
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, and
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile, in Egypt,
THE GRAND AQUARIA,

with its myriads of Living Fish, including EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT, TWELVE BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES, THE GREAT MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, THE MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, the 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS, and a multitude of other Novelties, are to be seen at all hours.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
And every night till further notice,
THE SIMPLE STORY,
In two acts,
FROM CHARLES DICKENS'
LITTLE TOM,
OR,
A CHRISTMAS CAROL,
And the new Burlesque of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.
SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1862,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
OF THE
GREAT PANTOMIME
OF
BARON MUNCHAUSEN;
OR,
HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE SILVER TIDE,

with all its gorgeous scenery, superb costumes, splendid appointments, innumerable Tricks, Changes and Transformations, supported by a Company of Pantomimic talent, which defies competition. For the accommodation of families, in the afternoon the

PANTOMIME WILL BE PERFORMED FIRST,
the entertainment concluding with the
GREAT SPORTS OF THE ARENA,
in which the whole Equestrian Troupe will appear.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1862,
First time,
PRECIOSA,
Melodrama in five parts, by P. A. Wolff.
Music by...............Carl Maria V. Weber.
Parterre, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

☞ To be had at the music-stores of Grube & Adler, No. 353 Fulton-st.; Fred. E. Wilke, No. 111 Atlantic-st.; C. Prox. No. 213 Fulton-st., and evenings at the door.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON send the boys and girls—only the good ones—to see the rich treat of BARON MUNCHAUSEN, the new pantomime so prosperous at the Old Bowery. Thousands of children have already seen it. An army of youngsters were present on New-Year's afternoon. The Equestrians and Acrobats will also appear. Hurry, boys and girls, hurry.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,

MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
FOURTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTIETH SEASON—1861-2.
The Public Rehearsal (No. 7) will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 4,
At 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Extra Tickets, 50 Cents each.
By order, C. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

LECTURES.

A NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.—LECture by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the "Blind Man Eloquent," on *Alexander Hamilton*, at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1862, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

ALARM IN MEMPHIS.

The Fate of Loyalists in Tennessee.

More Incendiary Attempts in the South.

Miscellaneous Indications.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

We have received a copy of the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Dec. 21. It carries the same clean face which has always distinguished it, but the fact that its stock of paper is running short, is made apparent by a notice which appears at the head of its editorial columns, to the effect that the Evening Edition is to be suspended "temporarily," until it can make arrangements for securing a permanent supply of the material, without which its issues cannot be continued.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Under the head of "Bank Acts," the *Picayune* says:

"Two bills, reported by the Joint Committee of Legislature, in regard to banking and bank charters in this State, have passed the Senate. The first suspends, during the continuance of the war, and for twelve months thereafter, all legal proceedings for the forfeiture of bank charters or corporations liquidating on account of the suspension of specie payments; and relieves the banks from the legal penalties of the act of 1842 and its amendments, for failure to comply with their provisions generally. The Legislature, however, or in the recess of the Legislature the Governor, may direct special proceedings for cause. Banks may go into voluntary liquidation on the giving of notification by the Board of Directors of a vote of the stockholders to that effect. Banks in which the State is not a stockholder may liquidate by a Board of three of its own stockholders to be elected by the Board of Directors. The other act is entitled 'An act to authorize the free banks now existing to issue circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of ordinance No. 30 of the State Convention.'

The free banks have now, under the general banking law, the right to issue bank notes to the full amount of the bonds and stocks of enumerated issues, subject to the condition that their whole capital stock shall have been paid up, in specie, within twelve months after the commencing business, and that, besides these deposits of stock with the State Auditor, they shall always have on hand an amount of specie equal to one-third of all their cash liabilities, and for the remaining two-thirds, specie, specie funds, exchange or other cash assets, or paper maturing within ninety days and not renewable.

The addition to these powers, intended by the Senate bill, is that they may issue a new class of notes, based on their capital paid in, and the accruing assets of their business, without the security feature of a deposit of stocks. It contemplates, we suppose, the withdrawal of the present circulation, and the return of the notes to the Auditor, to be exchanged for the bonds, and canceled, and the substitution of the new issue on the capital thus released. But how these two operations are to be conducted under the severe restrictions of the banking law, and in what way the new currency is to afford aid to the community at the present time, are points we would like to have expounded by the framers of the bill. To our understanding, they contain incongruities which will create work for the lawyers, and need a great deal of explanatory legislation."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Dec. 20.

In the House the bill was passed suspending judicial proceedings against persons in the military and naval service. A joint resolution has been adopted by both Houses to adjourn on to-morrow to the 6th of January. The Senate bill appropriating $2,500,000 to raise a naval force to repel invasion, was taken up out of its order and passed on second reading, and laid on the table subject to call. Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill for the relief of sugar planters, similar in its provisions to the cotton planters' bill. Mr. TAPPAN's bill to suspend forced sales, commonly called the stay law, was adopted; ayes 49, noes 40. The substitute provides for sales of property when it brings nine-tenths of its appraised value, to be appraised according to the standard of valuation on the first of June, 1860; the first and second sections were adopted.

In the evening session, the House adopted, on its second reading, all the sections, without material amendment, of TAPPAN's substitute to the stay law.

In the Senate the House bill for the relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors was passed. Also the House bill to suspend judicial proceedings against persons in the military and naval service. Mr. GANTT's bill to exempt a certain amount of slave property from execution was defeated. Ayes, 10; Noes, 11. Mr. LAIDLAW offered a bill for the resurvey of the township on which New-Orleans is situated.

CITY ITEMS.

The *Picayune* gives these items in its city column:

"Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, the fine residence of Mr. VICTOR DAVID, hardware merchant, situated No. 42 St. Peter-street, between Chartres and Royal streets, was discovered on fire. As soon as the alarm was given, several fire companies were on the spot, and though the raging element seemed to have made considerable headway in the upper story, they succeeded in extinguishing it, ere it could attack the lower floors. The roof of the building was entirely destroyed, and the remainder of the dwelling was so flooded that the loss was considerable. *The fire originated in a most mysterious manner, in the garret, which had been shut up for a long time.*

The arsenal, which is situated just opposite, was the object of considerable speculation. As a great quantity of cartridges, rounds, and gunpowder, are stored in a room of that building, it was feared at a time that a spark falling on the roof would set it on fire. Had such an accident taken place, an explosion would have followed, sufficiently powerful to destroy the public buildings on Jackson Square and the residences around. As a measure of precaution, a few energetic men took upon themselves to transport all that powder, box by box, from the arsenal to the armory of the Orleans Guard, on Orleans-street. This task was a fatiguing one, and most dangerous, for the lane by which they had to pass, was full of people, and as many among them were smoking, the least imprudence might have caused the very accident which they endeavored to prevent, and blown to atoms many a person in the crowd. Luckily for them all, the Orleans Guards returned just at that time from their drill on the levee, and after clearing the way from the arsenal to their armory, they formed a double line between these two places, and all the remaining boxes being passed from one man to another, were rapidly carried to a safe place. At 7 o'clock, when the fire was entirely put out, the gunpowder was again removed to the arsenal.

The remains of Col. B. F. TERRY, of the Texan Rangers, who fell gloriously in an engagement with the enemy at Green River, Kentucky, are expected to arrive this morning, at 11 o'clock, on a train of the Jackson Railroad. Two companies of the First Brigade will be detached by Col. L. A. CHARBONNET to receive the body of this brave officer at the railroad dépôt and escort it to the City Hall, where it will lie in state until 4½ o'clock. Then all the troops of the First Division, in full uniform and with side arms, will form a line to escort those glorious remains from Lafayette-square to the ferry landing of the Opelousas Railroad, where a train will take the body to Berwick's Bay, and thence it will be transported by steamer and stage coaches to its last resting place in Texas.

There were 1840 families supplied yesterday with 2,000 loaves of bread, 138 bushels corn meal, 11 barrels rice, 12 barrels molasses, two barrels vinegar, nine beeves, 51 kits mackerel, 94 sacks sweet potatoes, 13 sacks turnips, 500 cabbages, 300 bunches greens, 300 do. turnips, 200 do. leeks, 460 pumpkins. One of the finest day's work of the season.

The Bragg Battalion is the name of a new battalion, organized quite recently, with the following companies: Lafayette Guards, Company A, D. H. Fowler; Plutus Guards, Company B, Capt. F. Lurges; Coachmakers' Guards, Company C, Capt. J. Schwartz; Fulton Guards, Company D, Capt. R. A. Hoffman; Southern Sentinels, Company E, Capt. W. T. Stocker; and McRee Rangers, Company F, Capt. Victor Hebert. Capt. Fowler, of the Lafayette Guards, was elected Major of this battalion.

The Lovell Guards, a numerous company, composed of picked men, was out last night on drill under command of their energetic captain.

Mr. H. LE RIMONDIE left town yesterday to visit the interior parishes to obtain donations of sugar, cotton and molasses to aid our brave volunteers in Kentucky and Virginia.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS.

In its commercial review, the *Picayune* notes a continued fair inquiry, during the early part of the week "for our leading staple for future delivery, (that is, deliverable in a few weeks after the blockade shall have been removed,) on the basis of 8c. and 8½c. for Middling, cash down." There were 11,907 bales on hand, not cleaned, against 329,350 on hand last year, at the same date.

Sugar is quoted from 1¾c.@2c. to 6¼c.@7⅜c., according to grade. The entire receipts thus far, since Sept. 1, have been 62,050 hhds., against 46,550 last year.

Tobacco was quoted at 3c.@4¼c. to 9½c.@12c., according to grade, with a stock on hand not cleaned of 13,275 hhds.

Under freights, the remark is made, "Nothing has been done, the blockade suspending operations."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

EDITORS PICAYUNE: Since the note I addressed you and published in your journal, on the 13th inst., on the subject of the acorn as a substitute for coffee, I have extended my examination of its claims to the attention of the public, and find in REED's *Encyclopedia* an article on the acorn, in which its use, as a substitute for coffee, is highly recommended, and its excellence practically established in the hands of scientific societies.

And I would urge upon the further consideration of your readers, or such of them as may be fond of a good cup of coffee, but who are not willing or not able to pay a dollar per pound for the real berry, this subject, were it not that, *from present appearances*, the prospect is favorable that we shall all, ere long, have our accustomed supply of our favorite beverage.

But, as the chances are that the tables may be turned upon those who wickedly shut it out from us, I would, in all charity, recommend to them our salutary uses of adversity. Therefore, I say, let the acorn be tested as a substitute for coffee, and if approved, although we may not need it ourselves, we may be enabled thereby to "heap coals of love" and *hot acorn coffee* upon the heads of our enemies.

Yours truly, CENCI.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The following dispatches furnish a fair sample of the style of intelligence which the rebels receive from the North:

RICHMOND, Friday, Dec. 20.

The *Herald* says that the $150,000,000 obtained from the banks and the people have all been expended, and there are no means of replenishment.

The Northern Congress is remarkably vacillating. PHELPS' Ship Island address has proved a perfect bombshell.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The *Enquirer* of this morning reports, on the authority of passengers by the Central cars last evening, that a battle has been fought at Leesburgh, and 400 Yankees taken prisoners.

Passengers this morning from Fredericksburgh report heavy firing on Tuesday in the neighborhood, they believe, of Alexandria. The Adjutant-General's office has no report of any battle.

A report was brought here this morning that two Yankee regiments mistook each other near Fairfax, on Wednesday, killed some hundred or more of each other, and wounded many, when both sides retreated, and the Confederates coming up at the time took sixty prisoners, and the wounded will be brought here.

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 20.

The financial excitement at New-York is tremendous. The papers are trying to calm the people. The *Herald* states that the war has consumed all available resources, that there is nothing left, and the people refuse to contribute either men or money. Gen. SCOTT denies having said that the North deliberately captured MASON and SLIDELL. The North threatens to confiscate all British property in the United States.

The Northern papers continue to boast of their army and navy, and say they can whip the Confederates on land and the English on the sea.

A flag of truce reports that the Washington Cabinet have decided not to surrender SLIDELL and MASON, according to the demand of England's messenger.

The greatest excitement exists at the North, and war is undoubtedly near at hand. H. F.

BOWLING GREEN, Friday, Dec. 20.

Northern papers to the 17th have been received here. The reports from Kentucky are of a startling nature. MENIFEE is reported to have a force of 400 Confederates at Owensville; Judge BURNS the same number at West Liberty; WILLIAMS has 1,600 at Hazel Green; MARSHALL is at Prestonburgh with a very large force. There is a great excitement in the Bluegrass region.

The Federals are alarmed, and, expecting an attack at Paris, have sent for reinforcements.

ABRAM SPEARS and DANIEL HIBLER have been murdered by the Federals at Paris.

Fifty Secessionists, whose arrest at Bagdad was attempted by some Federal soldiers, repulsed them and succeeded in making their escape. There are indications of a general uprising of the Secessionists.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec 18.

The object of the suspension of specie payments in New-York is to prevent the exportation of gold. A meeting of banks has been held, to take into consideration the proper measures to be adopted in consequence.

A financial explosion throughout the North is looked for, and repudiation is considered certain.

Some of the Black Republicans are proposing the arbitration of neutral Powers, while others demand the return of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to England.

All hopes of success upon Columbus, Ky., have been abandoned; nevertheless the Northern people are urging forward movements in that direction. Military men say success is impossible, and that the Confederates are too strongly posted.

Diplomatists at Washington say that affairs are very serious, and that war between the United States and England is certain to ensue.

New Confederate batteries have been erected along the Potomac. Skies are brightening.

TENNESSEE.

SAFETY MEETING AT MEMPHIS—RESOLUTIONS, ADDRESSES, ETC.

From the Memphis Argus, Dec. 24.

The adjourned meeting, whose assemblage and organization we noticed in our issue of last afternoon, reassembled at 3 o'clock, the Committee on Resolutions handing in the following:

Resolved, That it be expected that every able-bodied and loyal citizen will connect himself with some military company, and provide himself with such a gun as he can obtain.

That the citizens of each Ward, and persons in the vicinity of the city, be requested to hold meetings as soon as possible, and organize as many companies as can be done, and to report such organization, number of arms, their description, &c., to Brig.-Gen. CARNES.

That every citizen who has a gun and cannot join a company is expected to place the same in the hands of some person who can or will act in defence of our country.

That Messrs. MILLER, APPUSEN, McDAVITT and NELSON be a Committee to confer with the commanding generals at Columbus, and to tender to them such preliminary aid as may be needed.

These resolutions being adopted, some discussion arose regarding the following address, which to many seemed rather injudicious:

"The long-threatened invasion of the valley of the Mississippi is at our doors. The enemies of our rights and liberties, our wives and children, our homes and firesides, are moving down upon us by land and water in overwhelming numbers.

Within a few days, perhaps, the great battle of the Mississippi will be fought at Columbus, Ky.; and if our soldiers are there overpowered, as they may be, Memphis is lost to the South, unless you come to our help. If Memphis falls, the Mississippi Valley is lost too. We ask our friends in the surrounding States to look these facts sternly in the face before it be too late.

The invaders no longer can make war for a restoration of the Union. They, as well as we, know that to be impossible. Their avowed object is conquest—subjugation; that subjugation to be affected by all the terrors of fire and sword, to which may be added all the nameless horrors of a servile insurrection.

We are interested in all this. *To save Memphis is to save all that you hold dear or valuable on earth. To abandon it is to abandon the richest valley on the globe to the ravages of a set of men whom success will make demons.*

We therefore call upon you to arm and prepare to strike where blows will be most effectual. Call country, district, and town meetings. Organize military companies, and enlist every man between fifteen and sixty capable of bearing arms. Get out every gun that is effective, and put them into the hands of those who will use them, if you cannot. *If you have not guns enough, get pikes of ash or hickory, armed with iron points. Husband all your ammunition. Waste none of it in sporting.*

Have your places of meeting. Drill daily, and hold yourselves in readiness to repair at once to such points as may be designated by the Committee, or by the competent authorities, as soon as you may be called upon to do so. We exaggerate nothing. We state simple truths. If you value your life and liberty, and all that makes them dear, we entreat you to adopt that prompt action which can alone preserve them."

THE FATE OF THE BRIDGE-BURNERS.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Patriot*, writing from Knoxville, Tenn., under date of Dec. 14, gives the following account of the hanging of one of the bridge-burners:

On Tuesday last, five minutes after 12 M., the execution of CHARLES ALEXANDER HANN, convicted of being engaged in the recent conspiracy to burn the bridges on the railroad in East Tennessee, took place just outside the corporation limits of the city, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and soldiers. A deep feeling seemed to pervade the large audience in sympathy for this deluded man, and manifestations of it were not unfrequent. He was conveyed from the City Prison to the gallows, distant about one mile, in an ordinary wagon, drawn by two mules, and attended by a file of soldiers. When they had reached the place of execution, he seemed very much affected, and, in answer to a gentleman who interrogated him, spoke, in substance, as follows:

"I leave a wife and three small children, but for them I could die satisfied. I did want to live long enough to raise these little ones up in the way in which they should go; but I am doomed to die. I also leave a gray-haired mother, a mother who raised me right, and to leave her, too, it breaks my heart. Gentlemen, I have ever been a consistent Christian, and my present unhappy situation is more attributable, I assure you, to the teachings of base men than to any evil motives of my own. I have been asked if my time was to go over again would I be guilty of the crime which has brought me to the gallows? *I answer most unhesitatingly that under the same circumstances, I would burn the bridge again*; for when I and my confederates in guilt had reached the bridge I was forced in front, and made to apply the torch which reduced Lick Creek Bridge to ashes. There was no alternative. I ask the prayers of every Christian in this audience. I die with a full assurance of meeting all such in heaven. I desire my remains to be conveyed to *Midway*, Green County, to SARAH HANN."

After a most impressive prayer for the spiritual welfare of the culprit, by the Chaplain, the black cap was placed on the prisoner's head, adjusted by himself, and the rope tightened about his neck, the trapdoor fell—a shriek, a shudder, and all was over—the spirit took its flight into eternity!

The Knoxville *Register*, of Dec. 18, gives the following account of another atrocious murder, by order of BILL CARROLL:

"HENRY and JACOB HARMON, father and son, of Greene County, engaged in burning Lick Creek Bridge, on the East Tenessee and Virginia Railroad, were executed here, yesterday, by hanging, agreeable to sentence passed by the Court-martial convened by order of Gen. CARROLL. At the scaffold, they stated, through the Chaplain officiating, that they have been not only deluded, but forced to commit the crime for which they were about to suffer, by representation, that unless they made this demonstration of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty, their lives and their property would be in greater jeopardy than from the Confederates. The younger HARMON stated further that his sympathies had been originally with the Confederate Government, and he had at one time contemplated volunteering in the Confederate army, until he was persuaded and misled by the misrepresentations above stated. Whether they revealed the names of those who have thus led them to their unhappy fate or not we have not learned. The spectacle of their execution was terrible enough, and should be sufficient warning to any who may lend a too credulous ear to the falsehoods of LINCOLN's emissaries, or of the tory leaders of the late Union party. HARMON, the younger, was executed first, while his father sat at the foot of the gallows, awaiting his turn to that awful leap from time to eternity, which justice demanded, and it is to be hoped repentance had somewhat reconciled them to. The elder HARMON is reported to have been a man of considerable property—some forty or fifty thousand dollars' worth."

CROPS BELONGING TO POOR WHITES.

The Governor of Tennessee has coerced the poor whites into the army till there are not enough left to gather the crops and chop wood for the families. JOHN W. HEAD, a Gallatin lawyer, who seems to be in command at Fort Donelson, issues the following proclamation to their wealthy neighbors:

FORT DONELSON, Dec. 15, 1861.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS: Letters are daily received by many of the brave men of my command, stating that their crops are wasting in the field, and their families unprovided for. This should not be. These soldiers are depriving themselves of the comforts of home, and enduring the hardships and privations of camp life to protect and defend a common interest. Their pay is not sufficient to furnish their families. You are sharing the fruits of their services, and it is your high and solemn duty to see that the little they have left behind is not sacrificed—that their wives and children are supplied with the necessaries of life.

I therefore most earnestly entreat you to have their crops garnered, their families furnished with wood, and such other of the necessaries of life as they may need.

Many of you have a large negro force, whose labor should, in part, be used for the benefit of these men. By timely coöperation much can be done to aid and relieve them and their families.

J. W. HEAD,
Colonel Commanding Thirtieth Regiment.

THE FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

The Commissary stores, including a portion of the Ordnance Department stores, in Nashville, Tenn., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars. The fire originated in the Ordnance Department, owing to the culpable negligence of a subordinate, and spread with such rapidity that the efforts of the soldiery and Fire Department were unable to extinguish the flames. Several times some of the most valuable buildings in the city were on fire, having caught from the shower of cinders which fell upon them, but they were finally saved at the risk of life. There was an immense amount of shot and shell and fuses of the superior French pattern contained in some of the departments. The former would have to be recast. Several hundred heavy guns were also rendered valueless.

THE FIGHT AT DRANESVILLE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

MANASSAS, Dec. 26, 1861.

The battle at Dranesville instead of being a disastrous defeat and the one-sided affair represented, proves to be exactly the reverse. From my present information I can give a better statement of facts. On the morning of the fight, the Yankees sent out a foraging party under the escort of three brigades from Gen. McCALL's Division. Fearing an attack, they had sent one brigade of five regiments, a battery of six guns, and a regiment of cavalry to protect the roads leading into Dranesville, and then their wagons were sent into the country for hay. They had been there but a short time when Gen. STUART came up in sight of them. The two remaining brigades were held in reserve a short distance to the rear. Gen. STUART had taken out near three hundred wagons for the purpose of obtaining forage, which was the sole object of the expedition, and not, as has been erroneously supposed, to make an attack upon the enemy.

Coming upon the Federals suddenly, and seeing their force outnumbered his, Gen. STUART at once prepared to protect his wagons, and to do that had to make some demonstration to keep the enemy in check, while the wagons were being hurried to the rear. For that purpose he advanced towards them, and sheltered his infantry in a pine forest. At this time the reserve of the enemy was seen approaching, accompanied by additional artillery and cavalry, and the moment seemed almost a fatal one to our little force, but, through the coolness of a clear-headed and skillful officer, it was saved, with a comparatively small loss, considering the odds in favor of the enemy.

At first it was considered doubtful whether the Federals were marching upon Leesburgh, or whether they had been informed of the expedition by spies, and had come out to capture it; in either case the wagons were in danger, and it was necessary to protect them at any sacrifice. Had they been lost, the greater portion of the transportation of the second corps would have been lost. Making a vigorous attack upon the regiment drawn up against him, Gen. STUART scattered them, causing great consternation in their ranks. They did not reform until the reserve came up, when, inspired by the appearance of fresh troops, they returned to the fight. After the wagons were at a safe distance, Gen. STUART saw it was useless to contend with so great a force against him, with no prospect of reinforcement, unless on ground of his own choosing, and so he fell back to a spot selected to make a stand; but the Yankees had fought long enough, and were not disposed to follow.

As to the results. Several of our missing men have been recovered, many of them wounded. The casualties may be summed up as follows: Killed, 43; wounded, 143; missing, 8. Some of the wounded have since died. The enemy's loss was heavy, although their papers say it was light. The evidence is too strong against them, and the truth will soon come out. The people of Dranesville say they left in a great hurry, carrying off twenty wagons containing wounded men. They promised to return in the morning for our wounded, who were left on the field, some with very slight wounds, but failed to do so, and they acknowledged that the fight had been much more severe than they bargained for. The Baltimore papers are gathering the facts, and publish them as collected. One of them gives a list of casualties in two regiments, amounting to 80 killed and wounded. Gen. JOHNSTON is very well satisfied with the result, and has complimented Gen. STUART upon the coolness and bravery displayed by him on the occasion.

Yesterday evening a large body of Federals, 3,000 strong, came out in the direction of Pohick Church, and marched toward our lines, seemingly for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. After coming within about a mile and a half of our pickets they halted, and soon after retired. Their movements were closely watched, and had they ventured a little further, some little impediments might have been thrown in their way.

The First Virginia Regiment is still at its old camping-ground. Thus far no preparations for Winter quarters have been made, and beyond a few speculations as to the possibility of getting to Richmond, very little is said upon the subject. Gen. EWELL's Brigade will Winter in the advance, and I believe the First will take up its quarters as near the enemy as any regiment. With good, warm log-houses, the soldiers can live very comfortable through the cold weather, and if their friends at home will furnish books and means of enjoyment, in the shape of quoits, balls, gymnastic fixtures, chess-boards, &c., the time will soon pass away. It is not so very certain that there will be no fighting during the Winter.

The weather still continues good and is not excessively cold. There has been but one stormy day for some time. So long as the roads continue in the present good condition, there is a possibility of a fight. It seems hardly probably, however, that if a general advance had been contemplated, it would have been so long delayed. McCLELLAN had no reason to suppose the weather could be good so late in the season, and he certainly cannot be waiting for bad to fight.

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

We take the following notice of Gen. PRICE from the Richmond correspondence of the New-Orleans *Delta*:

"I presume the history of this distinguished officer is familiar to you. It ought to be familiar to the people of the Confederate States. It would show that in this age, as well as in former ages, circumstances develop genius, and that the pressure of events is enough to stimulate the qualities of the hero, even when heroism has been latent and unsuspected. Gen. PRICE's campaign in Mexico was decidedly one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. His conquest of New-Mexico, with a slender force of volunteers, his fertility of resource, and extraordinary energy and enterprise, displayed in suppressing the subsequent rebellion, and in his remarkable Winter campaign against the insurgent Indians, deserve to be recorded as the most shining page of the history of the Mexican war. Among the victories gained by Gen. PRICE, in that war, were the battles of Taos and Rosales, the latter fought against a very superior force, commanded by Don ANGEL FREAS, Governor of Chihuahua, a gentleman who has of late years become well known in the country as a distinguished leader of the Mexican leaders. The same characteristics have marked Gen. PRICE's recent campaign in Missouri; the same originality of conception, energy of action, readiness of invention and audacity of enterprise. The attack upon Lexington, which, after its successful *finale*, was admitted to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the whole war, was, it is understood, discouraged here by the partisans of the cautious and dilatory policy.

After the capture of MULLIGAN and his forces, *Price intended to attack Fremont before he could concentrate his army, but was prevented by a lack of ammunition from executing his design. When Lexington surrendered, he had but 2,000 percussion caps in his whole command.* He sent to Gen. HARDEE, and, I believe, to Gen. McCULLOCH for a supply of these indispensable articles; but for some reason, satisfactory perhaps to those officers, they were not sent. People here cannot help expressing the conviction, that had PRICE been zealously and efficiently seconded, he would, by this time, have driven the enemy from Missouri, and thus secured to the Confederacy the most important of the Western States. The results flowing from a consummation of this kind cannot be overestimated. They extend far beyond the boundaries of Missouri. They reach the frontiers of New-Mexico, and involve the destinies of Kansas, the Indian Nation, Arizona and New-Mexico. With Missouri firmly attached to the Confederacy, Arizona will remain undisturbed in our possession: New-Mexico will easily be acquired; the Indian Nation will be free from National invasion; and even Kansas will fall into our hands. Missouri cuts off the North from any access to those territories: but with that State in his power, LINCOLN can pour his forces into the region beyond, and force us to a desperate struggle to maintain it. The contest in Missouri is not done for the central of Missouri, but for possession of the vast countries which lie to the west and southwest.

TEXAS.

The Austin *State Gazette* says the State debt is now $1,500,000, and that no measure of finance has yet been matured. The *Gazette* says:

"The bill repealing the act accepting the propositions of the United States in regard to the boundaries of Texas, and asserting right and jurisdiction over the original territory of Texas, extending to the 42d degree of north latitude, has not yet come up for discussion. It elicits much interest, and from what we can judge of the sentiments of members, it is favorably regarded, and believed to enunciate a proper doctrine.

A resolution has been introduced and will doubtless pass, declaring the right of the State to all salines, salt springs, &c., whether upon vacant or patented land, as the Constitution expressly reserves all such to the State; and granting the public the free use, without let or hindrance from professed owners of such salines.

A resolution has been introduced in the House, by Mr. CHALMERS, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, directing them to inquire how far, if at all, the Confederate Government can, consistent with State rights, confiscate the property of alien enemies in the State of Texas. The report on this resolution will probably be the signal for a lively debate.

We take the following from the Galveston *News'* Austin correspondence, of the 10th:

"It may be that this measure (the stay law) will be greatly beneficial to the people, but I opine, with its present limited provisions, it is not only obnoxious to the charge of class legislation, but will be found a fruitful source of litigation, so that instead of giving those involved in the mazes of the law a chance to leave things at home securely, that they may go to the war, it suspends action only on moneyed contracts; and what is meant by a moneyed contract, as used, is not made at all plain. A supplementary bill has been talked about in explanation of this scintillation of legislative wisdom.

The subject of obtaining a revenue equal to our wants has met with much individual reflection, and the conclusion is very general that taxation must be resorted to."

KENTUCKY CONGRESSMEN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 17.

Kentucky is appearing by her Representatives in the Legislative Councils of the Confederacy. The ten Representatives to which she is entitled have been appointed, and, on yesterday, two of them appeared and took the oath of office and their seats. Judge THOMAS B. MONROE, who thus represents the Ashland District, has already made his name familiar to the patriots of the Confederacy by his own patriotic course. He was among the first of his State to renounce LINCOLN and his works, and to cast his lot with the South, regardless of the heavy sacrifices which it involved. Hon. HENRY H. BURNETT, the other gentleman referred to, ranked as one of the most attentive, courteous, honorable, faithful and able members on the floor of the United States Congress, where for years he appeared as one of the Representatives of Kentucky. He labored and conciliated, and deferred to the counsels of others, in order to secure the united action of Kentucky; but, when nothing more could be done or hoped, he betook himself to the only remaining means to secure the interests and liberties of his State. We are proud to see him in the Confederate Congress.

THE BLACK FLAG.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

Our people were greatly surprised, on Saturday morning, to see the "black flag" waving over the dépôt of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company. We are for displaying that flag throughout the whole South. We should ask no quarter at the hands of the vandal Yankee invaders, and our motto should be an entire extermination of every one who has set foot upon our sacred soil. Let that flag, then, float over every hill-top and valley throughout the whole South; and, as the breezes fan its folds, let it tell to the Hessian scoundrels the welcome they will have on Southern soil—Death, death to each, one and all.

FROM CENTREVILLE.

A letter dated at Centreville, Dec. 16, says:

"Gen. EVANS took leave of his Brigade on Tuesday evening last, bidding adieu in quite an affecting speech to each Regiment. The General goes to South Carolina to give his valuable and efficient services to his native State.

The greatest difficulty has heretofore existed in regard to procuring furloughs. No soldier could procure leave of absence save in case of sickness. This has been caused from the imminence of a fight, which might be said to exist daily. I learned from a member of Congress, just from Richmond, that after the 20th of this month the difficulty will be obviated, and that those who desire, can visit home for a short time, some twenty days, I learn. The inference I deduce from this leniency is that no fighting is expected to take place here, from and after the aforesaid date, until Spring. One can scarce grasp anything permanent enough on which to predicate an opinion as to future movements. We know not one moment what the next may bring forth, and as for the vague and indefinite rumors that pervade the camp, they serve only to feed the momentary desire for excitement. No stated programme, save in generalities, can be marked out, for one move of the enemy may frustrate the most scientifically laid scheme. In a word, manœuvering armies and playing chess are synonymous.

It seems to be the determination now to hold Leesburgh at all hazards. Fortifications are being erected in proper places. The topography of Leesburgh, as surveyed by Lieut. DUVAL, of the Confederate army, is found to be difficult of fortifying, showing my mistake in stating it as easy, in a previous letter. However, the work has commenced in good earnest, and in a short time we may have the pleasure of setting down Leesburgh as one of the invulnerable places."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A Southern paper, alluding to Bishop HUGHES' absence abroad, says:

"It has been supposed by the people of the South that Archbishop HUGHES, of New-York, had been sent to Europe for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Lincoln Government by using his influence to counteract the representations of the Commissioners sent from the South. But the Staunton *Spectator* expresses its gratification at learning, from a satisfactory source, that this mission is for a contrary purpose. From a priest of the Church of which Archbishop HUGHES is the head in this country, and who lives beyond the limits of the Southern Confederacy, the *Spectator* learns that the Archbishop has been deputed by a council of the "Fathers" of his Church *to use his influence to secure the intercession of foreign Powers in behalf of peace and a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.*"

ENTERPRISING,—IF TRUE.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 24th ult., says:

"On Monday night of last week a successful little movement occurred on the Cumberland River, near Paducah, which goes to show that our friends in that region are alert and active. It seems that 28 mounted Federals left Smithland on a scouting expedition, and during the evening they happened upon a 'corn-shucking.' Thinking to have a good time, they picketed their horses, stacked their arms, and 'pitched in.' One of our friends quietly slipped away and gave the alarm to Capt. WILCOX, who, with 14 of his men, proceeded to the scene of merry-making, quietly took possession of the Hessians' horses and arms, and then captured the whole party, except the Captain. The latter endeavored to escape, when he was shot. The prisoners and spoils were carried to Hopkinsville. Capt. WILCOX is now in a condition to treat for the release of a few of his men, including a Lieutenant, who were captured a short time since."

STILL AT WORK.

A letter, dated Norfolk, the 18th ult., to the Petersburgh *Express*, says:

"Certain parties were arrested at the Navy-yard on Monday, with candles, matches, and other inflammable and combustible materials upon their persons, with intent, as is rationally supposed, to fire the yard, or, at least, the big ship *Merrimac*. They have been committed to jail, and if Jack Ketch does not get his own this time, then let all law, all order, all justice, go to the dogs!"

THE CONFLAGRATION.

The Charleston *Mercury* estimates the loss in real estate by the late fire at about $3,500,000, on which was an insurance for about $1,500,000. The chief burden has been borne by local companies. The amounts paid by the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, South Carolina Insurance Company, will swallow up the capital stock and surplus of these institutions. The losses among agencies out of South Carolina have been about $300,000.

A PLANTERS' BANK.

In the course of a criticism upon the bill to establish a Planters' Bank in Tennessee, the Trenton *Standard* says:

"The notes of such a Bank, being unsupported by one dollar of capital, and nobody responsible for their redemption, would, of course, hardly be worth the paper upon which they would be printed, though, perhaps, they might circulate, under existing circumstances, at forty or fifty cents on the dollar. For ourselves, we would not touch them with the tongs, and the borrower would realize but $10 or $12 for a bale of cotton worth $50, if, indeed, they got anything."

APALACHICOLA FORTIFIED.

A letter of the 12th ult., from Apalachicola to the Columbus *Sun*, contains the following:

"The weather is more than usually warm and pleasant, which accrued to our great benefit for the building and completion of the batteries, nearly all of which are ready to receive our common enemy with good effect and becoming hospitality.

I understand 2,000 more men are to be stationed here. With this force, and that already here, we can hold good our ground against any force the enemy may send to attack us."

FROM COLUMBUS.

We glean the following from the Columbus *News*, of the 18th:

"The military authorities of our city have laid the tariff on spiritous liquors.

We are gratified to learn that the afflicted soldiers in the various hospitals are improving very fast; but few deaths of late.

The present delightful weather has enabled our troops at this point to prepare well for the Winter. They have erected very comfortable huts; in fact, a majority of them are as nice and cleanly as many of the best dwelling-houses in Columbus. In many of these huts are most excellent first-class stoves."

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Congress passed to-day, and the President has approved, an act supplementary to the act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption; also, an act for recruiting for the service of a provisional army.

Nothing from the camps.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The greater portion of Greenville, Alabama, was destroyed by fire on the 17th. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A negro woman in Nashville, who, a few days since, killed her three children, and then attempted her own life, has since died.

The Savannah *Republican* of Dec. 12, says: "A negro man on Hilton Head, the property of Gen. DRAYTON, seeing a number of officers approaching a small house on the island, unobserved concealed himself underneath. The officers entered, took seats, and discussed at length the events of the battle, which occurred the day previous. In the course of the conversation, the negro says, they reckoned up their killed in the action, and fixed it at *forty*, nearly three times the Confederate loss."

A late letter from Centreville, Va., says: "Contracts have just been entered into for building a railroad from Manassas to this point. The line has been surveyed through, and is now being leveled. The grade will be heavy. Manassas is 163 feet above the level of Bull Run, and is considerably higher than the hills of Centreville. The distance is six miles. It is four miles from the Station to Bull Run, and two miles from there to this point. The work will be one of great accommodation, as a large portion of the army will remain in this immediate vicinity."

The Nashville *Banner*, of the 19th, says:

"Next to murder, speculation upon the country's need is the most loathsome of crimes. A really bloody, out-and-out speculator of this kind should be drawn and quartered, and stewed into soup, to sharpen the appetites of the men made poor by his exertions; for plenty would surely follow the extermination of the whole of them. We wouldn't recommend the diet, however, except to very healthy stomachs."

Gen. FLOYD arrived in Richmond on the 24th. The *Examiner* says it had already been intimated that Gen. FLOYD's force had been ordered to Kentucky, and that fact, it says, may have something to do with his visit at this time.

We notice in the *Floridian and Journal* a call from Judge McGEHEE, the President of the State Convention, for the reassembling of that body, on the 14th of January.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* asks why may not flying artillery be dispensed with, and heavy ordnance be mounted on railroad cars—the guns to turn on pivots. Suppose there was a railroad on the margin of the coast from Mobile to New-Orleans, with cars adapted to carrying the heaviest guns on pivots, would not such land batteries be preferable to those of any ship on water?

Two men belonging to the Louisiana Tigers were shot a few days ago, by sentence of a court-martial.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 24th ult. has the following in a letter from Loudon County, Va., under date of Dec. 13: The question that has agitated the several regiments composing the Seventh Brigade, as to who was to be our General, has at last been settled by the appointment of Gen. GRIFFITH, of Mississippi, as Brigadier, and Gen. HILL, of North Carolina, as Major-General. This double appointment leads me to the opinion that a division of some three brigades will be formed here. News is current that several regiments are ordered here, but it is unreliable.

The Arkansas *State Journal* notices the fact that Gen. McCULLOCH's command of eight or ten regiments had gone into Winter quarters on the Arkansas River. The time of McCULLOCH's men will expire in the Spring.

The Little Rock *Democrat* says that J. P. JOHNSON will contest the right of Mr. GARLAND to a seat in the rebel Congress from that District, and has already given notice of the fact to Mr. GARLAND at Richmond.

The rebel Secretary of the Treasury, in his correspondence with the Tennessee delegation in Congress, states the inability of the Confederate Government to settle the sums expended by Tennessee in behalf of the war.

A card from J. J. McKEEVER, President of an organization known as the "Southwest Company," appears in the Memphis *Appeal*, announcing that the third special messenger would leave Memphis on the 1st of January, "taking mail matter for all parts of the world."

The Richmond *Examiner* states that the War Department has determined to adopt the uniform rule of refusing to accept the resignations of commissioned officers in the army, unless on evidence of disability, furnished in a surgeon's certificate, or for special reasons within the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The Raleigh *Register* has good reasons for believing that the North Carolina State Convention will take the necessary steps to secure the construction of a railroad from some point on the North Carolina railroad to the coal fields in Cheatham and Moore counties.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the battle of Bull Run was fought on the 20th of July, the battle of Ball's Bluff on the 20th of October, and the battle of Dranesville on the 20th of December.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 22d says: "We have positive information that the Lincolnites made another incursion into Scott County, Tenn., a few days ago. We are informed that they penetrated as far as the head-waters of the New River fork of Cumberland River, in Scott County, near the Anderson County line. They killed Robert Patterson, David Shopman, Cabe Gibson and a Mr. Low—all good Southern men."

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union* says: "A few days ago Gen. BUELL, Commanding General of the Federal troops between Green River and Louisville, by way of making amends for the inhuman refusal of one of his officers to permit the remains of Gen. BUCKNER's little son to have Christian burial at the family vault in Louisville, started a flag of truce to this place and an apologetic letter."

Dr. M. S. THOMSON has been reëlected Mayor o Macon, Ga., and Dr. J. F. BOZEMAN, Mayor of Columbus.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
FROM AMERICA.			
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Edinburgh* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at........5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Marine Disasters for December, 1861.

From a record kept by I. H. Upton, Secretary of the American Ship Masters' Association, we have compiled the following list of disasters for December, 1861. Those marked *a*, were abandoned; *c*, collisions; *f*, fire; *j*, jettison of cargo; *m*, missing; *p*, put into ports in distress; *s*, stranded.

Date.	Name.	Where from.	Where to.
14.	Ship Devonshire, *p*	London	New-York.
6.	Bark Meldon, *a*	Shields	New-York.
11.	Brig Jos. Parks, *f*	Pernambuco	New-York.
1.	Ship E. G. Barney, *p*	Newport	Boston.
19.	Bark Majestic, Br., *a*	London	New-York.
26.	Brig Forest City, *s*	Cardenas	Portland
8.	Brig Elba, Br., *p*	Cornwallis	Cork.
19.	Brig Angeline Avery	Boston	Matanzas.
11.	Schr. Stranger, *a*	Eastport	Boston.
4.	Ship J. W. Fannin, *s*	New-York	Rotterdam.
8.	Brig Lizzie Gardner, *f*	New-York	Antigua.
3.	Brig Salnah, Br., *s*	New-York	St. John, N. F.
27.	Ship E. Greely, *f*	Antwerp	Akyab.
25.	Schr. Rover's Bride	Elizabethport	Boston.
8.	Bark Colinda, Br., *a*	New-York	Queenstown.
8.	Schr. G. L. Bowman, *s*	Portsmouth	Eastport.
25.	Schr. Susan Friend, *s*	Philadelphia	Boston.
5.	Brig May Queen, *s*	Remedios	Boston.
6.	Schr. Geo. Harris, *s*	Cardenas	New-York.
6.	Schr. Martin, *a*	Saco	New-Haven.
7.	Bark Virginia, Br., *p*	Demerara	New-York.
14.	Bark Eliza Leavitt	New-York	Dublin.
3.	Ship Ane'nt Mariner, *a*	Montreal	Liverpool.
20.	Ship Lady Franklin, *f*	London	New-York.
10.	Ship Paxton, *a*	Eastport	Liverpool.
1.	Schr. Clinton, *a*	Bangor	Quincy.
10.	Schr. D. Trowbridge	New-York	Demerara.
29.	Bark Gen. Stricker, *s*	Peru	Liverpool.
14.	Bark [illegible], *a*	Cardiff	New-York.
1.	Bark John [illegible], *a*	[illegible]	Liverpool.
12.	Brig Margaret, *a*	Pictou	Boston.
6.	Schr. Adeline, *s*	Eastport	Yarmouth, N.S.
4.	Schr. Colonist, *a*	New-York	Balize, Hond.
10.	Schr. J. Alexander, *s*	New-York	Hatteras Inlet.
[illegible]	Bark Mary Ann, *a*	New-York	Cork.
1.	Ship Harvey Birch, *f*	Havre	New-York.
[illegible]	Ship [illegible]	Rochester, Eng.	St. Thomas.
21.	Bark [illegible], *a*	London	New-York.
[illegible]	Schr. [illegible], *s*	New-York	Havre.
20.	Ship Oriental Queen, *s*	New-York	Kingston.
10.	Ship Consignment, *j*	New-York	Havre.
3.	Ship Ocean Bride, *p*	Quebec	Sunderland.
4.	Ship Rockaway, *a*	Montevideo	New-York.
9.	Brig A. B. Cook, *p*	Ragged Island	United States.
25.	Schr. L. C. Gallagher, *a*	Tangier	Boston.
30.	Schr. Lena, *m*	Turk's Island	Holmes' Hole
4	Ship Sir C. Campbell, *a*	Montreal	London.
16.	Bark Col. Pecarti, *a*	Puget Sound	Valparaiso.
11.	Bark Eleanora, Br.	New-York	Gloucester.
20.	Schr. Genoa, *s*	Elizabethport	Boston.
20.	Schr. Adelaide, *s*	Boston	Elsworth, Me.
17.	Schr. A. Middleton, *p*	Providence	Matanzas.
18.	Schr. Wave, *s*	Philadelphia	Newfoundland
15.	Ship Ben Lomond, Br. *s*	Quebec	Hull.
3	Ship Ina Russell, *s*	London	New-York.
27.	Bark Gt. Britian, Br. *s*	Montreal	London.
23.	Schr. Congress, *a*	Machias	Boston.
28.	Schr. Texan, *p*	Gloucester	Fishing.
29.	Schr. Charity, *s*	Hatteras Inlet	Hampton Rds.
29.	Bark Caroline, *p*	Mauritius	In port.
4.	Schr. Maria, *s*	Pelataina	——
4.	Schr. Anglo-Saxon, *s*	——	Pelataina.
18.	Bark Barbados, Br., *s*	Port Elizabeth	London.
	Total loss for the month		$1,100,000

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 3—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mr. Kirkpatrick and lady, Miss Kingsbury, J. L. D. Morrison and lady, J. R. Clark, Mrs. Fanshaw and 4 children, Mr. Virtue, R. S. Carter, J. R. Schuyler, J. Dorr, Mr. Matthias, J. M. Leedom, Mr. Morrison, Jr., Mr. Wheeler, Miss Kate Forrest, R. Beebee, Lehman, Mosely, Mayne, Patterson, Bartholf, Brydges, Wm. Sanderson, Dr. Appleton. *From Halifax*—E. R. Delany, Mr. Tweedle, Dr. Robb, Lieut.-Col. Ross, Z. W. Smith, Jas. Moran, E. G. Fuller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.... 9 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 42 | Gov. Island 11 31 | Hell Gate.... 12 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Martha, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Murdock & Smythe; Jupiter, (Norw.,) Josephsen, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Annie Bowen, Chesebrough, Cape Town, master; Zambesi, (Br.,) Thomas, Panama, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Barks Meriden, (Norw.,) Peterson, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Johannes, (Norw.,) Koren, Cork, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs E. Parsons, ——, Elizabethport, F. Talbot & Co.; Ocean Spray, Stubbs, Zaza, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Maria Jane, (Br.,) ——, Kingston, Jam., C. & E. J. Peters; Ivy, (Br.,) Pettis, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Hobbie, Stamford, R. Sanford; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Addie E. Barnes, Betsworth, St. John, J. B. Onatavia.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Roanoke, Couch, Hilton Head 80 hours, in ballast. Experienced very heavy weather; lost foreyard, sails, and sustained other damage.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, Port Royal Dec. 30, at 6 P. M., in ballast. Experienced heavy weather.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool Dec. 21, Queenstown 22d, at 4.10 P. M., via Halifax 31st, at 5 P. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. Landed 44 officers, 5 servants and 432 men at Halifax. She has £7,210 specie on freight. Dec. 22, at 4:30 A. M., met the Canada; same day, at 2 P. M., passed ship Premier, bound W.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Schr. James Buchanan, Higbie, Atlantic City, N. J., with wood.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland 5 ds., with soda to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Bennett, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Isis, Cudworth, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Haskell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Inkerman, (Br.,) Cook, Halifax 11 ds., with fish, &c., to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Beaver, Nanticoke 8 ds., with wood.

Schr. West Wind, Burnett, Baltimore 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Haxall, Bogart, Baltimore 5 ds., with flour, &c.

Schr. Sacramento, Smith, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. F. A. Randolph, Miller, Baltimore 6 ds., wood.

Schr. Banvard, Wallen, Salisbury 5 ds., with wood.

BELOW—One of C. H. Marshall & Co.'s Liverpool packet ships.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, from Sicily.—By steamtug Townley.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 2—Bark Queen of Avon, (Br.,) for Bristol. Br. schrs. T. S. Harding, for Jamaica; Tigris, for Curacoa.

Jan. 3—Steamship Atlantic, for Port Royal; Swedish corvette Nornen, ——.

Miscellaneous.

ST. GEORGE'S, Dec. 19.—The damaged corn by bark Elizabeth Leavitt was sold at auction to-day, and realized about 64 cents per bushel. The U. S. steam gunboat Keystone State arrived at these Islands on Sunday last from Philadelphia, and waits here on a secret mission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY M L and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, (REV. H. W. BEECHER'S.—B. P. MALLATRALL, R. A. M., having just returned from the Royal Academy of Music, London, will give a grand concert at the above Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1862, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following artists: Mrs. Jameson, (soprano,) Miss Mina Geary, (soprano,) Mr. Gustavus Geary, (tenor,) Mr. George W. Wooster, (baritone,) Mr. M. Hallam, (violin,) Mr. J. B. Wheaton, (piano forte.) Tickets 25 cents; for sale by A. D. Porter & Co., No. 363 Broadway, New-York; H. E. Mathews, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Sawyer & Thompson, No. 199 Fulton-av.; at Mr. Mallatrall's residence, No. 194 Jay-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the night of the concert. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

N. B.—Mr. Mallatrall gives lessons on the violin, pianoforte, and harmony. For terms, apply at his residence.

DR. LUTHER, NO. 104 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-st.:—DEAR SIR: Accept my testimonial of the great value of your enamel fillings. The teeth you filled for me, had been filled several times by eminent dentists in Europe and here, without success, and pronounced by others as impossible to save. I am at last relieved from my sufferings, and enabled to masticate my food with comfort. Your much obliged friend,
F. MINERE RENAULT, M. D.

Painless, tooth-colored, enamel fillings, warranted for years, only 50 cents each.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach a New Year's Discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans. *Survey of the Past Year, and Prospects of our Country for the Future.* Services at 7½ o'clock.